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G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR; JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

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seemed to have any league of community be tween them, yet there was an unanimous senti-ment, wherever they came and went, which they ordinarily did in succession, that they were all acting on a common plan and with a their garb, their occupation, or their immediate for one of those suspected was in appearance a maimed beggar, displaying the scallop-shell of St. James of Compostella, in token that he had crossed the seas for his soul's good, and owing that he had lost his left arm in a saninary conflict with the Saracens, who were besieging Jerusalem in the Valley of Jehosha-phat; a second was a dashing peddler, with gay wares for the village maidens, and costlier fabrics—lawns from Cyprus, and silks and em-broideries of Ind, for the taste of nobler wear-ers; another seemed a mendicant friar, though of what order it was not by any means so evident, since, his tonsure excepted, his apparel gave token of very little else than raggedness

Nearly a week had passed thus, when, at late hour in the afternoon, word was conveyed to the castle of Sir Yvo, under Hawkshead, by e bailiff, in person, of the little town of Ker lal, which lay about midway between Kentmere and the bay, that a small body of horse, completely armed, having at their head a gentleman apparently of rank, had entered the town about mid-day, demanded quarters for the night for man and horse, and sent out one or two unarmed riders, as if to survey the country. In any part of England traversed by fair, wife, onening her great blue eyes wider. two unarmed riders, as if to survey the country. In any part of England traversed by ween the proud barons, whose contermino ands were constant cause of unneighbor

quite different, where the roads merely gave access and egress to the country lying below the mountains, but opened no thoroughfar either for trade or travel, there being no means of approach from that side, even to Penrith or Carlisle, already towns of considerable magnitude, lying but a few miles distant across the vast and gloomy fells and mountains, except by the blindest of paths, known only to shepherds and outlaws, leading through tremendous passes, such as that terrible defile of Dunpasses, such as that terrible defile of Dunmailraise, famous to this day for its stern and
savage grandeur. Hence it came, that, unless
it were visiters to some of the few castles or
priories in the lower valleys, such as Furmiories in the lower valleys, such as Furness Abbey, Calder Abbey, Lannercost Priory, Gleaston Castle, the stronghold of the Flem-ings, Rydal, the splendid manor of the Ratdid it appear to Sir Yvo, that, although he was just sitting down to supper when his officer arrived, (for Kendal was his manorial town,

where he held his courts, leet and baron,) that he put off the evening meal an hour, until he should have heard his report, and examined into all the circumstances of the case.

Then commending his bailiff for his discretion, he dismissed him, with orders to make all speed home again, without signifying at Ken-dal whither he had been, to give all heed and

then, as now, the peculiar dainties of the dales-men, with home-brewed mead, were set before him, his horse was fed, and every act of hospitality which could be done to the most honored guest was extended to him. He observed everything, noted everything, especially the crossbow which Eadwulf had brought with him crossbow which Eadwulf had brought with him on his late inopportune arrival, learned the name and station of his entertainer, and how he was the tenant of the lord of Hawkshead, Yewdale, Coniston, and Kentmere, and verdurer of the forest in which he dwelt; and then, offering money, which was refused, mounted his horse, and rode back toward Kendal more rapidly than he came.

So soon as Kenric returned from his rounds he was informed of all that had passed, when, simply observing, "Ha! it has come already, has it? I scarce expected it so soon," he bade one of the boys get the pony ready, and prepare himself to go round the lake to the castle, and then sate down with his wife to the evening

meal, which she had prepared for him.

When they were alone, "Now, Edith, my dear," he said, "the time has come for which

ded by bodies of armed retainers, which the matter ended. But this applies not to you walence of private feuds and personal hostites, which were never wholly at an end been the proud barons, whose conterminous where Foulke d'Oilly's men are about. You where the proud barons, whose conterminous where Foulke d'Oilly's men are about. You and swere constant cause of unneighborly must wrap the old woman as warm as you may, and have her off on the pony to Ambleside as quickly as may be. Ralph shall go with you. I am on thorns and nettles until you are gone."

"I will never leave you, Kenric. It is use-

"Oh! yes you will, Edith," he answered, quietly. "Oh, yes, you will, for half a dozen reasons, though one is enough, for that matter. First, you will not see my mother dead through your obstinacy. Second, you will not stay to be outraged yourself, before my very eyes, without my having power to aid you""Kenric!"

heart to do it."
"Tush! tush! girl; hearts are tough things, Gleaston Castle, the stronghold of the Flemings, Rydal, the splendid manor of the Ratchiffes, this fortalice of de Taillebois, at Hawkshead, and some strong places of the Dacres and Cliffords, yet farther to the east, not constituting in the whole a dozen within a circumference of fifty miles, no strangers were ever seen in these secluded valleys, without exforms the second of the second of

Foulke d'Oilly's riders come, no! not to be the Lord of Kentmere. Hurry! hurry!"

Many minutes had not passed, before, after a long embrace, and a flood of tears on the part of Edith, the two women mounted on the sturdy pony, the wife in the saddle, and the aged mother seated on a sort of high-backed pillion, made like the seat of an armed chair, and secured by a broad belt to the waist of her daughter, took their way across the wooded hills, toward Ambleside, the boy Ralph leading the animal by the head, and two brace of noble alans, his master's property, which Kenric did not choose to expose to the cupidity of his expected captors, gambolling in front, or following gravely at heel, according to their various qualities of age and temper.

struck heavily on the pannel with the haft of a heavy battleaxe, crying, "Open! on pain of death! open!"

"To whom? What seek you?" asked Ken-

"To me, Foulke d'Oilly. I seek my fugitive villeyn, Eadwulf the Red. We have traced him hither. Open, on your peril, or take the consequence."
"The man is not here; natheless, I open," replied Kenric; and, with the word, he threw

open the door; and the men at arms rushed in, brandishing their axes, as if they expected resistance. But the Saxon stood firm, tranquil, and impassive, on his hearthstone, and gave no

"And who may you be, sirrah," cried the leader, checking the rudeness of his vassals for the moment, "who brave us thus?" "Far be it from me," said he, "to brave a no bleman. I am a free Saxon man, Kenric, the son of Werewulf, tenant in fee to my Lord of Taillebois, and his verdurer and forester for this "Thou liest," said one of the men-at-arms.
"Thou art Eadwulf the Red, born thrall of Sir

tember. I will swear to him, as I live by bread, and hope to see Paradise."

"And I," exclaimed another of the men, after examining his features, whether deceived by the real similitude between him and his brother, which did amount to a strong family likeness, though the color of the hair and the expression of the two men were wholly dissimilar, or only desirous of gratifying his leader. "I know him as well as I do my own brother. I will swear to him anywhere."

"You would both swear falsely," said Kenric, coolly. "Eadwulf is my brother, son of Werewulf, son of Beowulf, once henchman to Waltheof of Waltheofstow, and a free Saxon man, before the Conquest."

and these quarrels tally, point for point, with those which were found in the carcase of the deer he slew and in the body of the bailiff he

murdered!"
"Ha! What say you to that, sirrah?" "That it is my crossbow; that my name is Kenric, byenamed the Dark; that I am, as I said before, a free Saxon, and have dwelt here on Kentmere since the last days of July; so that I could have slain neither deer nor bailiff, between Thurgoland and Bolterstone, in September. That is all I have to say, Sir Foulke."

"And that is nothing," he replied. "So thou must go along us. Wilt go peaceably, too, if thou art wise, and cravest no broken bones."

"Have you a writ of Neifty* for me, Sir Foulke," asked Kenric, respectfully, having been instructed by Sir Yvo.

[COPYRIGHT SECURED BY THE AUTHOR.] THE LEGAL TENURE OF SLAVERY. LETTER XXV.

NO "COMPROMISES" IN THE CONSTITUTION— CONSTITUTION OF 1778 STILL IN FORCE—PRE-AMBLE OF 1789 A DECLARATION OF THE SAME

But this does not fully reach the precise point that I wish, just here, to make evident. Whatever the Convention intended, whatever

the people intended, they did not (for they

could not) incorporate into the Constitution of 1789 any "compromises," "recognitions," or "guaranties," in favor of Slavery, that could possess any valid, binding, legal, or constitutional force. And the reason is this. Such ties," would have been in direct violation of the previously existing and still unrepealed Constitution of the country, which (whether inadvertently or otherwise) they left untouched, and permitted to remain in full force. And remaining in full force, as containing the foundation principles of the Government, it would, of necessity, over-rule, control, and annul, whatever in the minor details of organization might be, or appear to be, in conflict with it. The greater must control the less. The foundation principle must correct the awkward or defective attempt at its practical realization. Or, if need be, it must "crush out" the knavish at-

tempt at its subversion. If the Convention and the people wished to have a Constitution "recognising" Slavery, making "compromises" with it, or giving 'guaranties" for its security, their first and indispensable work would have been to repeal the then existing Constitution of 1776. This they neglected to do. And however lamentable the omission may be supposed to be, there is no help for it now, short of doing that needful work. Until this is done, Slavery will remain

unconstitutional, by the still existing Constitu-tion of 1776. If this doctrine be deemed extravagant, we will fortify it by the legal opinion of a gentleman, second to no man living for his reputation as a constitutional lawyer: The first act of our nation (the Declaration

stubbornly. "That is Eadwulf the Red. 1 nave seen him fifty times in the late Sir Philip's lifetime; and last, the day before he fled and slew your bailiff of Waltheofstow in the forest between Thurgoland and Bolterstone, in September 1 will swear to him, as I live by bread, so, the sooner we understand it the better, that we may not keep up the custom of burning tons of gunpowder, every year, to celebrate a Declaration of self-evident truths, as forming the basis of our Government, long after "we the people," by an amendment of our Constitution, had declared it to be null and void! But before admitting this conclusion, it may be well to challenge proof of the fact. An amendment that should meet the point in hand must distinctly affirm that all men are not created equal, "I will swear to him, also," cried a third man, who had snatched down the fatal crossbow and bolts from above the chimney. "Kenric and Eadwulf are but two names for one man; and here is the proof. This crossbow, with the name Kenric burned into the stock, is that which Eadwulf carried on the day when he fled: and these quarrels tally, point for the stock of the proof. The truth is, there has been on amendment contravening or displacing the foundation principles of our original Constitution, and they remain the proof. or as when the courts of Massachusetts decided that they were inconsistent with the tolerance of slaveholding. So lately as the year 1833, this

decision was re-affirmed in the case of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts vs. Aves, by Chief Justice Shaw.

And this statement will be confirmed, by a glance at the avowed object of the Constitution of 1789, as contained in the Preamble to that instrument. This Preamble, of itself, furnishes sufficient proof that, whatever the Constitution contains, or is supposed to contain, it embraces no "recognitions," "compromises," or "guar-anties," in favor of Slavery, or tolerating its exsistence. So far from intimating a design to supersede or displace the Declaration of Inde-pendence, by "amendments" or otherwise, it distinctly announces the object of maintaining, more completely and efficiently, its self-evident

SPEECH OF MR. CHASE ON PETITIONS IN

The subjoined are Senator Chase's remarks on some Anti-Slavery petitions presented by him, on Thursday, February 22, after a resolution offered by Senator Stuart, in favor of erecting suitable buildings at Detroit, for the safe keeping of persons confined under the laws of the United States, in order to counteract the recent legislation of Michigan for the protection of alleged fugitive slaves.

of alleged fugitive slaves.

Mr. CHASE. I object to the consideration of the resolution. I hold in my hand, Mr. President, several petitions of citizens of New York, in relation to Slavery. It is my duty to present them to the Senate, and the present seems a fitting time. I propose to state briefly the purport of each, and then to move that they be referred to a select committee.

They present various phases of the Slavery question. In one, the petitioners ask that the protection of Congress may be extended to citi-

protection of Congress may be extended to citizens of one State travelling in another; in another, they pray for the prohibition of the traffic in slaves among the several States; in a third, they recommend the abolition of Slavery in this District; in another, they insist on the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Act; in another, they demand that slaves be no longer sold under judicial process, for the payment of debts to the United States; in still another, they remonstrate against payment, out of the Federal Transpure for the paymons of the Amieted ral Treasury, for the negroes of the Amistad, who were declared freemen by the Supreme Court, but claimed to be property by the Spanish Government; and in the last, they ask for the prohibition of Slavery and the slave trade in the Territories of the United States.

These several petitions are signed, in part by the same, and, in part, by different individuals. They were committed to my charge by a gentleman of distinguished worth and high social position. The signers are men of character and substance, intelligent and patriotic They have a right to be respectfully and fairly

I move the reference of these petitions to a

First, the importance of the general question of Slavery, which they present under different aspects, justifies such a reference. No one here can fail to observe the immense, not to say overpowering, influence which Slavery exerts over almost every act of the Government. It was but yesterday that the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. BRODHEAD] invoked the aid of Senators from the slave States against the pro-

so important, and so importunate, so pervasive, and so controlling, certainly deserves the con-

sideration of a select committee.

Secondly, I submit that the ordinary rule of should be referred to a favorable, or, at least, to an impartial committee. Every Senator knows that the standing committees of this body, to which these petitions might be otherwise appropriately referred, are so constituted, that the petitioners could not expect from them even an impartial, much less a favorable, consideration

the control of the body of the profitions might be otherwise agent with the profitions of the profitions of the profit of the pr The street contracting the last of the last field of the last beauty and the last of the last beauty and t

SPEECH-OF HON SALMON P CHASE OF OHIO. On the Bill to Protect Officers of the United State IN SENATE, FEBRUARY 23, 1855.

Mr. CHASE. Mr. President, while the Senator from Connecticut was urging the Senate to proceed to the consideration of this bill, the exclamation, "Nigger bill!" proceeding from some Senator—I know not whom—apprised us that the measure to be acted on belonged to that class which has, by usage here, precedence over all other legislation. The promptness with which the Senate agreed to take it up, is but one new proof of that favor with which every proposition supposed to favor the interests of Slavery is regarded here, and of that determination with which ever y such proposition is urged to a final vote, no matter with what prejudice to the public business and the public interests.

Mr. CHASE. I now move to strike out, after "law of the United States," the words "or under color thereof," so that the clause will read, "that if any civil suit be commenced or pending in any contribute in no way to enforce any other grant of power. The power, if it exists at all, must be by state court, against any officer of the United States, or other person, for or on account of any act done under any law of the United States, or thereof," so that the clause will read, "that if any civil suit be commenced or pending in any contribute in no way to enforce any other grant of power. The power, if it exists at all, must be by state court, against any officer of the United States, or other person, for or on account of any act done under any law of the United States, or other person, for or on account of any act done under any law of the United States, or other person, for or on account of any act done under any law of the United States, or other person, for or on account of any act done under any law of the United States, or other person, for or on account of any act done under any law of the United States, or other person, for or on account of any act done under any law of the United States, or other person, for or on account of any act done under any law of the United States, or other person, for or on account of any act done under an

Constitution required. I asked for no debate. I section provides: 'Full takin and creatt shall be acus are to be done by the omcers of the United I sought no discussion. I asked only for a reference to a select committee, so constituted as to secure for the petitioners a candid and impartial the Congress may, by general law, prescribe the haste to show its respect for the great right of petition, and for the numerous and respectable in the third section it is provided that 'the Congress engaged in the execution of the third section it is provided that 'the Congress engaged in the execution of the third section it is provided that 'the Congress engaged in the execution of the third section it is provided that 'the Congress engaged in the execution of the third section it is provided that 'the Congress engaged in the execution of the third section it is provided that 'the Congress engaged in the execution of the third section it is provided that 'the Congress engaged in the execution of the third section it is provided that 'the Congress engaged in the execution of the third section it is provided that 'the Congress engaged in the execution of the third section it is provided that 'the Congress engaged in the execution of the third section it is provided that 'the Congress engaged in the execution of the third section it is provided that 'the Congress engaged in the execution of the congress of the United Section is not the provision to their assistance; but such is not the provision to their assistance; but such is not the provision to their assistance; but such is not the provision to their assistance; but such is not the provision to their assistance; but such is not the provision to their assistance; but such is not the provision to their assistance; but such is not the provision to their assistance; but such is not the provision to their assistance; but such is not the provision to their assistance; but such is not the provision to their assistance; but such is not the provision to their assistance; but such petition, and for the numerous and respectable in the third section it is provided that 'the Concitizens whose wishes I made known? No, gress shall have power to dispose of, and make sir. Then there was no time. The presentation of the petitions had been too long delayed. But territor eight days of the session remained. Not even the States.' respect of reference could be extended to them.

The petitions of the people were thrust upon the table, to "sleep the sleep that knows no waking."

Sir, no more time was then occupied by me than was necessary in order to state, in the brief-

not referred to in either case in the Constitution. Is there any ground, in reason, for this difference of construction?

"Let us apply the acknowledged rules of construction I have laid down, for ascertaining the meaning of the Constitution. It will not be claimed that Congress possesses the power to legislate on the subject of fugitive slaves, as necessary and represent a court of courts of the construction of the Congress possesses the power to legislate on the subject of fugitive slaves, as necessary and represent a court of the congress of the construction.

ness and the public interests.

"This view of the Constitution is confirmed, if
It was but yesterday that I presented some petitions of the Propriz, praying for such action on
this very subject of Slavery, as they thought the
interests of the country and the principles of the
interests of the country and the principles of the
Constitution required. I asked for no debate.

Leavelt requirements of the public interests of the Constitution is confirmed, if
we look into the sections immediately preceding
and succeeding the section relating to fugitive
or prosecutions commenced against officers, and
sections Congress is given power to act. The first
other persons aiding or assisting them; the whole
section provides: 'Full faith and credit shall be
acts are to be done by the officers of the United all needful rules and regulations respecting the Territory or other property belonging to the United

der or surmise; for hundreds of such parties were to be seen on the great thoroughfares every day, few persons at that period traveling and gentlemen of rank being invariably at tended by bodies of armed retainers, which and gentlemen of rank being invariably at tended by bodies of armed retainers, which are the constitution for 1776, and that, like the Constitution knew very well. The Constitution for 1776, and that, like the Constitution for 1776, and that, like the Constitution knew very well by considerations and influences grow. The torch was thrust so rudely and so close-the that of 1776, and that, like the Constitution knew very well by considerations and influences grow. The torch was thrust or other to the Constitution knew very well by considerations. In the torch that of 1776, and that, like the Constitution knew very well by considerations and inf Senators, almost, if not altogether, wishout exception, who voted to lay the petitions of the people on the table, vote now, with equal unanimity, to take up and act upon this bill? Why all this to-day?

Why, sir, the explanation is simple. This bill is fewered in the interest of the ruling class. Its slave on his mere 'claim'. This is the great efficiency. Secondly, I submit that the ordinary rule of legislative proceedings requires such a reference. All memorials and all propositions, according to the content of the common course of parliamentary action, should be referred to a favorable, or, at least, to

thorities, to do one of two things—'deliver' up the slave, or pay for him."

Sir, the Senator from South Carolina spoke in a spirit worthy of South Carolina. A slave-holder and a defender of Slavery, he would nei-

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fore, that the petitions, with the pending motion of the Senator, from Ohio, be laid on the lable, where, I trust, they will sleep the sleep that knows no waking.

Mr. SUMNER. On that motion I call for the yeas and nays were ordered; and, being taken, resulted—yeas 29, nays 13—as follows:

The yeas and nays were ordered; and, being taken, resulted—yeas 29, nays 13—as follows:

The yeas and spirit, Brodhead, Brown, Butler, Clay, Clayton, Evans, Fitzpatrick, Geyer, Gwin, Hunter, Johnson, Morton, Pettit, Rusk, Shaleds, Stidell, Stuart, Thompson of Kentucky, Thomson of N. Jersey, Toucey, Weller, and Wright—29.

NAYS—Messrs. Brainerd, Chase, Fessenden, Gillette, Seward, Sumner, Wade, Walker, and Wildson—9.

NAYS—Messrs. Bell, Benjamin, Bright, Brodhead, Brown, Butler, Clay, Clayton, Evans, Fitzpatrick, Geyer, Gwin, Hunter, Johnson, Morton, Pettit, Rusk, Sebastian, Shields Slidell, Stuart, Thompson of Kentucky, Thomson of N. Jersey, Toucey, Weller, and Wright—29.

NAYS—Messrs. Brainerd, Chase, Geyer, Gwin, It is an affair between two States. The fugitive for her must be in the possession of two deliver him up. No authority within a State can seize a criminal against the laws of another, but the authority of the State itself to which he has fled. This is the law of nations, and is acknowledged by the act of 1793, with respect to fugitive criminals, but is denied with respect to fugitive slave in the fugitive slave

priety in attempting to protect from prosecution under State laws every person who seems to have rights under every law of the United States. Sup-pose'a patent is granted to me under the laws of the United States, and somebody chooses to trespass upon my possession; that is an injury done to me under color of a law of the United States. "Thou liest," said one of the men-at-arms.

When they were alone, "Now, Edith, my dear," he said, "the time has come for which we have been so long waiting. I know for certain that Sir Foulke d'Oilly, who has time. Therefore, there is no the prevented almost before it is begun. That shall be taken, either by violence or by legal arrest, this night, is certain—though they violence or by legal arrest, this night, is certain—though they violence or by legal arrest, this night, is certain—though they violence or being before the man of the prevented almost before it is begun. Then their wont. "Spencer said this, in the Jegislature of her word to any the man of the word to a prevented almost before the most part of many the period of the men-at-arms."

"The liest," said one of the men-at-arms. "The second, lying between then, gires Congress me power to legislate, the protection of the most part of the most part to the potential may be resulted of the short of the potential may be repeated as time. Therefore, there is no danger that will not be prevented almost before it is begun. That I shall be taken, either by violence or by legal arrest, this night, is certain—though the man of the slave States against the probably by violence or the most in the slave States against the protection of the slave St the country upon the vote of the Senate.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and resulted—yeas 11, nays 24—as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Brainerd, Brown, Chase, Fes-

YEAS—Messrs. Brainerd, Brown, Chase, Fessendon, Gillette, James, Seward, Sumner, Wade, Walker, and Wilson—11.

NAYS—Messrs. Badger, Benjamin, Clay, Dawson, Douglas, Fitzpatrick, Geyer, Gwin, Hunter, Johnson, Jones of Iowa, Mallory, Mason, Morton, Pearce, Pettit, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Slidell, Thomson of New Jersey, Toucey, Weller, and Wright—24

Wright—24.
So the amendment was rejected.

States.

Why, sir, who is to decide whether a suit is brought against a defendant for an act done under a law of the United States, or under color of it? Who is to decide? And what if a defendant shall claim a removal, and the State court shall refuse to grant it? What then? Will you submit, or will you resort to another act of Congress for the subjugation of the State court, and for the secure establishment of Federal despotism?

But the bill before you is to aid in the chase of slaves. This is its object. This is its "being's end and aim." And this bill, with this object, is pressed upon the Senate by the honorable Senator from Connecticut, [Mr. TOUGEN.] Not from slave soil, but from free soil, comes this effort. A Senator from the North—a Senator from New England—lends himself to the work, and with annatural zeal helps to bind still stronger the fetters of the slave.

Mr. RUSK. Will the honorable Senator allow me to interrupt him?

Mr. RUSK. Will the honorable Senator allow me to interrupt him?

Mr. SUMNER. Certainly.
Mr. RUSK. I ask him to point out the words in this bill where Slavery is mentioned.

Mr. SUMNER. I am glad the Senator from Texas has asked the question, for it brings attention at once to the true character of this bill. I know its language well, and also its plausible title. On its face it purports to be "a bill to protect officers and other persons acting under the authority of the United States;" and it proceeds to provide for the transfer of certain proceedings from the State courts to the Circuit Courts of the United States. And yet, sir, by the admission of this whole debate, stretching from noon to midnight, it is a bill to bolater up the Fugitive Slave Act.

Act.
Mr. RUSK. I have not listened to the debate, but I ask the Senator to point out in the bill the place where Slavery is mentioned. If the Constitution and laws appoint officers, and require them to discharge duties, will be abandon them to the man's.

THE ERA THIS WEEK .- As the sessio

Congress has closed, and as its most important proceedings were crowded within the last two weeks, we make no apology for filling our pa per this week with reports of its debates and oings. Next week, we shall be able to give more variety to our columns.

DO NOT RELAX YOUR EFFORTS.

A friend, who takes great interest in the cir culation of the Era, thinking it of much impor tance to the Anti-Slavery movement, begs us to call upon our friends not to relax their efforts to maintain it. We confess we do not like to bore them with such appeals, but perhaps we might as well say, frankly, that were each one of our corps of voluntary agents, who have been accustomed to attend to our subscriptions in different locations, to send us six new subscribers, even then they would fail to make up for the loss of subscribers directly resulting from Know Nothingism. The States which have shown themselves most proscriptive are, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Connecti-

Does it not look strange that the Anti-Slave ry men of those States who have proscribed us, would rather put down the only Press in the capital of the Republic, on slave soil, which reflects the sentiment of the free States on the Question of Slavery, than have it oppose a Party which excludes or ignores this Question? We might easily have saved ourselves, if, as

a Know Nothing subscriber intimates, we had contented ourselves with fully defining our opposition to the Order, and then, like some other prudent editors, abstained from system atic warfare upon it. But that is not our way. We intend not only to be right ourselves, but to bring as many as we can to think with us. We give no quarter to a party which works in the dark, which seeks to escape public responsibility, which binds its adherents by extra-judicial oaths, which seeks power, while avoids any declaration of principles, and demands votes for men set up as candidates, upon principles and for reasons not communicated to the public; a party, which aims to introduce political discriminations on account of birth and religion, and whose tendency is to foster a narrow, selfish nationality, and religious bigotry; a party, which in no State embraces the paramount Question of Slavery, and which is seeking national power by formally excluding it. And now, let us say, frankly and boldly we can never tolerate it : we will war against it, as we have warred against the corrupt old parties. We want no trickster in the next Presidential Chair-no Know Nothing Sham, put in power on the assumption that he stands equally well affected towards Slavery and Freedom, no humbug, with professions of liberality on his lips, and the virulence of a propagandist in his heart. But we shall aim to bring about a union of the freemen of the country in favor of a Northern candidate. openly committed against Slavery, representing clearly, unmistakably, the whole issue between Freedom and Slavery, so that the battle may be fought, directly, honestly, without posaibility of evasion, deception, trickery, or mis-take. As the Know Nothings cannot constitute such a party, the sooner Anti-Slavery men

free discussion-we shall respect the motives and characters of those differing from us-we shall allow them always, as we have done, fair hearing-but regarding their party as all wrong, an obstacle to the Anti-Slavery movement, an obstacle to all true reform, we shall neither remit nor abate our opposition to it Whoever will sustain the Era on such ground. let him stand by us in this trial hour; for we must confess we do not intend to be martyrized, if we can help it.

THE MECHANICS' EXHIBITION AT THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTE.

This second Exhibition is now pro under the happiest auspices. The Smith Institution is more actively engaged in "diffu sing knowledge among men" than ever before and we are glad that these vacant halls have been put to so good a purpose. In the upper room there are combined the

arts of the pencil and the needle. The pictures are worth the cost of admission. Those by the sun's rays are here to be seen in all their varieties. Of all these improvements, "MASCHER'S STEREOSCOPES," which are patented, stand preeminent. It is looking through two small lenses, at two miniatures, taken of the same face at different angles of vision, which are seen one, with all the roundness of life. These Stereoscopes by Mascher are to be had, we are told, all over the Union, and are taken by all eminent Daguerreotypists. They are, beyond all compare, the perfection of the art of sun-

Mr. Mascher has made a still further in provement on the Stereoscope, which was patented by him on the 16th of January last, and which is briefly this: A gold medallion to appearance is found, on opening, to consist of two lenses and two sun-pictures; these, seen ritate the public mind, but content themselve through the lenses, make a stereoscopic pic- with what they have gained, and bide the watch is worn, and not only contains a lifelike astir as to the next Presidency, and that it picture of an object beloved, but the lenses may now necessary to shape events so as to de be used separately, and form a powerful microscope. These medallions are of various sizes and values, and form the ne plus ultra of this new and beautiful art. In the same room stands Mr. NATHAN WHITE-

Ly's "perfumed crystals"—minute glass vials filled with concentrated perfumes, one of which. broken in a handkerchief, is all that is needed for its use. Whitely's perfumes are not unrivalled, but the rivalry is that common to inventors, who no sooner get out a good thing than their exclusive claims are contested; as is the fate of Nathan Whitely. But we are assured by a lady, who is of the highest authority with us in matters of taste, that none are genuine

manufactured by Bacon & RAVEN, of New York. For quality of tone, simplicity of workmanship, freedom of action, and elegance of finish, this piano is unsurpassed. The cost is \$500: but pianos of the same quality of tone, in a plain rosewood case, can be had for \$350. There are many pianos in this Fair, and it is esting to see the varieties in this instru ment, now a necessity in most houses, which has gone on expanding from the miserable harpsichord of our grandmothers, till it is now

TO ADVERTISERS

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS

The session of Congress which has just closed vas a dull one, if we except the last two weeks, uring which its most important proceedings and debates took place.

chistorian

In the Senate, week before last, a large number of petitions on questions of Slavery, was presented by Mr. Chase, and, as indicating the progress of opinion, instead of having them simply received and laid upon the table, he moved, for the first time, that they be referred to a select committee. The fact that such a motion commanded thirteen votes in that proslavery body, is an indication not to be over-

Unfortunately, the new Senator from Ma chusetts, having mistaken the hour of meeting, which had lately been changed, was absent when the vote was taken, so that his name not on the record. At his request, we make this explanation, and the statement, that had he been present, he of course would have voted in the affirmative.

Absent during the week when the exciting debate took place in the Senate, on the bill in-troduced by Mr. Toucey, depriving State Courts of the power to punish violent acts committed by United States officers, no editorial notice appeared in our paper. The brief tele-graphic report published last week furnished an outline of the debate, but little of its spirit and in one respect, singular injustice was done to Mr. Chase, who in fact opened the discussion. by making the first speech in opposition to the bill. No notice of him, or of his luminous remarks, however, was taken in the telegraphic

report, although, in consequence of his clear exposure of the bill, one of its most objection able features was erased. This is the more to be regretted, as the majority of readers attack comparatively little importance to anything inless first announced by Telegraph.

This week, we crowd the *Era* with officia

eports of the speeches made on the occasion Senators Chase, Seward, and Sumner. They resent not only a clear view of the nature and ntent of the bill, exposing its violation of State Rights, but also a comprehensive and startling view of the general usurpations and never-end-

ng exactions of Slavery.

Next week we shall publish the remarks Mr. Wilson, and other Senators, on the occasion. The opinion here is, that the pro-slavery party, although it carried its measure, won no aurels in the struggle. It betrayed signs of weakness and desperation, while the friends of freedom held a bolder and more confident tone A correspondent of the Boston Telegraph ho was present during the debate, says: "Mr. Chase showed the monstrous nature of this attack upon State Rights, and compelled the majority to amend the bill by limiting it to civil suits, and to officers of the United States

and persons acting in aid of such officers.

"Gen. Wilson was treated with the greatest courtesy, and was listened to with the most profound attention. His replies to the questions put by the slaveholders were decided, em phatic, and unequivocal. He very adroitly warded off the attempts to draw him into a dec-laration of the position of the Know Nothing organization upon the Slavery question, by say-ing that, so far as he knew, that party had taken no position upon the subject; but he de-clared most emphatically that he went, and he believed an immense majority of the Know Nothings in Massachusetts went, for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law, the abolition of Sla-very in the District of Columbia, and the pro-hibition of Slaves in the Torritorion.

ibition of Slavery in the Territories.

"Mr. Seward made, as he always does, renounce it the better.

Let no Know Nothing, then, subscribe for the Era, or continue his subscription, on the supposition that we may abate our opposition

The Seward made, as he always does, a brilliant and eloquent speech. The passage in which he spoke of the overshadowing power of the central Government was one of the finest he ever uttered; but I could not help feeling that it came with an ill grace from one who has decreased the recovered the Federal

> a short speech, characterized by his usual new aggression. 'He was frequently interrup ed by Rusk and Butler, both of whom, the la-ter especially, were shamefully drunk."

If this were true, the fact would explain th forbearance with which Mr. Sumner treated the Senator from South Carolina; but let us hope that the writer of the letter was mistaken. The same letter-writer says:

"Mr. Butler, who is chairman of the Jud

"Mr. Butler, who is chairman of the Judiciary Committee, was ashamed to report a bill which so outraged State Rights, but pushed Toucey forward to do the dirty work. Mr. Butler did not vote for the bill. He was sober enough to dodge. On the next day he said to a distinguished Free Soil Senator, 'You didn't catch me voting for such a bill as that. I believe in State Rights,' How he must despise the Northern man who lends himself to do what he himself would not do." he himself would not do."

It will gratify every true friend Rights to learn that, notwithstanding the superserviceable zeal of the Senate to extend protection to slave-hunters, the ever saw daylight in the House. In the House, the slaveholders, during the

ssion, carefully abstained from any movement that could lead to the discussion of Slavery The impression among them seemed to be, that they had taxed Northern patience for the present quite as far as was prudent. Even Mr. Mace's bill to restore the Missouri Compre mise line failed to arouse them, and it soon drifted out of sight. Their policy now is, t remain quiet and watchful : they fear the next Congress, but have hopes that through the power of Know Nothingism they may divide and neutralize the Anti-Slavery members from the North. Meantime, they will do nothing to inwith what they have gained, and bide their Such a medallion may be worn as a time. They remember, too, that speculation i termine that question! Let us quiet the North ern mind on the subject of Slavery, is their anguage. Let us make no new, irritating is sues. We who are Democrats will help the Northern Democracy to reorganize, and avoid throwing any obstacles in their path; and we who are Whigs or Know Nothings, will favor the great American Party, so-called. In this way, by discreet management, we shall have the voters of the country, in 1856, divided be-tween the Old Line Democracy and the Know Nothing Party, both of which will be pledged

> have no reason to fear from the success of ei This is evidently the policy of the slaveho ers and this policy they have carried out during the present Congress, with the single exception of the introduction of that odious bill

to the non-sgitation of the Slavery Question, so that what fanatics call the Slave Power, will

The veto of the Ocean Steamship Approp tion bill, last Saturday, on the ground chief that it divested Congress of the power to give due notice of a termination of the contract with the Collins line, produced great excitement in the chambers of legislation and out of them, among members and lobby men. The House for a little while was in an uproar. Some cried, "We are in a state of revolution;" some, "let wheels of Government." But, reason soon regained her seat, and the Honse became as quiet and acquiescent as if what had happened was a thing of course. The usual approprigition for the Collins line was moved in the Senate in an amendment to the Navy Appropriation bill, by Mr. Seward, and finally pass

The citizens of Washington will be particuarly gratified to know that an appropriation of \$250,000 was voted to carry on the Vorks for this city. The Government has even greater interest in this matter than the citi zens, inasmuch as it is the largest proprietor appropriations were made for the public build ngs, and the result must be a great influx of pital and labor into the city.

COL. BENTON-A SERIOUS LOSS.

On the afternoon of the 27th ult., a fire brok ut in the residence of Col. Benton, C street Washington, which soon destroyed the hous urniture, library, and, what must be regarded public calamity, his manuscript papers, so full of materials for elucidating and explaining the political history of this country for the las half century. The Intelligencer says:

"At about 3 o'clock, smoke was discoissuing from the office, or study, of Mr. Be

in the second story, and upon opening the door it was found that the room was filled with smoke and flame; and so rapid was the spread of the fire, that the family had but little time to save

emselves.
"Mr. Benton arrived from the Capitol in a "Mr. Benton arrived from the Capitol in a brief time, and at once asked respecting his books and papers. One of his daughters, who had taken refuge at Col. Fremont's, one of the adjacent dwellings, replied, 'We have saved nothing, father, but ourselves; your papers are lost.' 'Then let the house burn on,' said Mr. Benton, in an apparently calm manner; and for a time he continued to look on the scene with more concern for the men who were at work, encased in icy armor, than for any interest he might be supposed to possess in the perishin

roperty.

"The destruction of the dwelling-house, fur iture, library, and valuable wardrobe of ar entire family, (upon none of which was there any insurance,) of course involves a heavy loss; any insurance, of course involves a neavy loss; but all these are of little moment, when compar-ed with the accumulated store of manuscripts of one of the most industrious and prolific as well as ablest writers of the times, and one whose orrespondence has no doubt been as volumi ous and important as that of any other of our tatesmen. Fortunately, Mr. Benton is possessed f the most extraordinary fortitude; and to this may add, as not unworthy of consideration nor unimportant to any man in the hour of trial that the sympathy of a whole community is with him in his hour of calamity."

DERATE IN THE SENATE. THURSDAY EVEN

Know-Nothingism-The Tariff-Slavery.

The Tariff section attached to the general ap ropriation bill by the House, met with a vigaus opposition in the Senate. The prote onists bitterly denounced it. Mr. Douglas was n favor of a revenue tariff, but this project re luced inequitably the duty on wool. It was too nportant a measure, others said, to pass a nastily. It was an unfair mode of legislation thers contended. Omnibus bills were wrong n their very essence. The apprehension that, sanction the incorportation of this extraneou easure with the general appropriation bill, night serve as a precedent hereafter for forcing brough a bill for the repeal of the Fugitive ct, or some other Anti-Slavery measure, had reat weight, and at last the whole of the por on relating to the Tariff was stricken out.

In the course of the debate, Mr. Clayto hrew out the idea, that should this mode o egislation be sanctioned, the new party at the next Congress might fasten a bill to repeal the Fugitive Act, to one of the appropriation bills, nd this brought Mr. Mason to his feet.

his honest convictions and the will of his con stituents. He could assure gentlemen his suc Mr. MASON, I have taken no part in cessor would oppose, inch by inch, and step by step, every effort made to extend Slavery over this fair land. It was enough to say his successlebate, but the Senator from Delaware this norning suggested that next year the new party night incorporate the repeal of the Fugitive or is a warm Seward Whig.

Mr. GOODE understood Mr. Goodwin to say

say that, in any way or manner, I express r intimated any desire for such a measure? Mr. MASON. I heard the threat, and market e quarter whence it came. Afterwards, in ex tion, I meant to suggest that the Senato om Delaware was understood to be the expo ent of the new party. I believe he would be ight upon such a question as the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Act, the Nebraska or other laws made to carry out the Constitution. But when ne talks of the poisoned chalice being returned he talks of the poisoned chalice being returned to our lips, he meant that future appropriation bills would carry obnoxious measures to us, which the new party would or might pass in this way. If the Senator from Delaware be not the expo-nent of the new party, let him say so here. Vir-ginia, my honored State, is becoming a grower of grains; but she needs no protection. She r grains; but she needs no protection. She wants, however, a reduction of the revenue, in manner which shall be least injurious to the American people. If the time shall come when he lower House shall ever graft a repeal of the He lower House shall ever grant a repeat of the Fugitive Slave Law, or a restoration of the Missouri Compromise, upon a like bill, I trust, for the honor and dignity of the South, that the form in which either of these measures may be arried will not be taken into consideration, an ask the Senator from Delaware whether h would look at the form of the thing, or the man

Mr. CLAYTON. I meant to reply to the Senator from South Carolina, but the Senator from Virginia has imposed upon me a double duty. I am an humble member of the Amer can party; not the exponent of the Know Noth ings. The American party is an open party, with an intelligent platform. It was organized and was successful in my State.

Mr. MASON. Do you justify their secret

from Territories. In reply to Mr. Maxwell, he referred to the Ordinance of 1787, which was cotemporaneous with the Constitution. In conclusion, he said, only by divorcing the Government from Slavery, can peace and quiet be re-stored to the country, and this vexed question neetings and oaths?
Mr. CLAYTON. I know nothing about such ettled.

Mr. UPHAM obtained permission to meetings or oaths. The American party ignore the whole question of Slavery, and will keep ou of Congress whoever shall dare to—

Mr. RUSK. Will the gentleman from Dela
ware tell me whether there is any America his speech on the subject of mediation by the Government in the European war.

Mr. LETCHER wished to know whether

party outside of Delaware?

Mr. CLAYTON. You see I am overload

with questions.

Mr. MASON. I object to anybody taking the gentleman from me. I want to ask whether the party, which the Senator from Delaware calls he American party, is not now in possession

promise?
Mr. GOODWIN replied, he understo Mr. CLA YTON, (to Mr. Rusk.) You'll find out within the next fourteen months whether the American party is outside of Delaware. (to Mr. Mason:) And you'll find, very shortly, whether braska and Kansas, and preventing Slavery Mason:) And you'll find, very shortly, whether there are any of them in Virginia. You talk of disunion. If you, Senators, you and each of you, and the Representatives in the other House, should resolve here, that the Union should be dissolved, the great body of the people are so attached to the Union that they would come here and hang you all, or else throw you into understand from the remark of Mr. Giddings that this purpose is so settled and fixed, that passing a law abolishing Slavery in the District of Columbia? ne Potomac.
At half past ten o'clock, Mr. BRODHEAD mov.

djournment, and asked for yeas and nays n the motion. Upon a count, it was nega ived by a vote of yeas 24, nays 26.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I am for the reduction of the revenue to a simple revenue standard. I am free trade man. But I can't vote for such

upon the principles of that of 1846, 20 per cent. but I understand that there are great infraction of the principle in that tariff. Look at wool

ery party, in the war against the institute

Mr. LETCHER. You had no right to med-

Mr. LETCHER said it was impossible for the people of Virginia to submit to such interference of their Government. They would never submit to be disgraced and dishonored. If the party whom Mr. GIDDINGS represents are disposed to pass this issue on us, let us go into a body by ourselves, and leave the other party to go into a body by themselves. He asked Mr. GIDDINGS whether he belonged to the Know Nothings? me out in the statement, that when I have been asked to concur with propositions to introduce a repeal of the Fugitive Slave Act under another bill, I have uniformly refused. ["Yes,""yes," from several Senators.] I now tell these gentlemen that if they overthrow the rules which are made for the preservation of the rights of minorities, by modifying a tariff under the cover of a general appropriation bill—if the Senate shall, in this measure, endorse this irregular action of the House—if the President shall Nothings?
Mr. GIDDINGS replied, he knew nothing

about the organization.
Mr. LETCHER. I find that nobody has any personal knowledge of it. [Laughter.] I have yet to see the first man who will acknowledge he is one. Even the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. Banks] could not be screwed up

affix his signature to a measure thus conceived and thus carried—all I can say is, that I shall question a!l my former conclusions. I do not say how I shall act. I shall consider, when the time comes, and those who establish this precedent must take the consequences which will naturally flow therefrom. to say he is one.

Mr. BANKS. Nobody has asked the ques-

Mr. LETCHER. Do you belong? EXCITING DEBATES IN THE HOUSE OF REP-Mr. GIDDINGS. I'll answer. Mr. LETCHER. I can get nothing ou ou. [Laughter.]
Mr. GIDDINGS. I don't belong to the Know Catechised—Emigrant Aid Societies—Know Nothingism Tested, &c.

othings.
Mr. LETCHER. Let me try the gentler Tuesday and Wednesday of last week, se from Massachusetts.

Mr. BANKS. I belong to an organization, not that I know it is called Know Nothing, but ions of the House were held in the evening, fo the purpose of general debate. The two Ques it answers the description which has been given.

Mr. LETCHER. Then there is one who acknowledges the corn. [Laughter.] As the genions discussed at large were Slavery and Know Nothingism. We make no apology for crowd

tleman is the High Priest, how many followers ng our columns with a synopsis of the discus has he here?

Mr. BANKS. I don't know one.

Mr. LETCHER. That's remarkable. He is
the head of the Know Nothing family, and
don't know his children. [Laughter.] That ions on both evenings. Mr. RUFFIN gave his reasons for voting for Mr. Witte's Anti-Know Nothing resolution. He could see no evil, real or imaginary, which is supposed to exist in this country, to justify American freemen forming secret, oath-bound practical Know Nothingism. I have t said that the rule is to know nothing and abolody, and to listen and make use of all they hear. I think, after the last answer of the gen-

political societies. They may do for the desp theman, the House will have no difficulty in arriving at the conclusion that the Know Nothings have been correctly described.

Mr. GIDDINGS. Are you a Know Nothing? for this country. The object is to get possession of the National Treasury. Know Nothin sin sprung in the Western States.

Mr. WASHBURNE (Ill.) What State? Mr. LETCHER. Practically, theoretically, socially, morally, or otherwise, I am not. Whenever I shall join a society, and have not manli-Mr. RUFFIN. I judge in Illinois, looking ts last elections.

Mr. FLORENCE. Thank God! in Per

What the next Congress intends to do-Membe

notice of his desire to introduce a bill prohil

ing Slavery in Kansas and Nebraska, and for bidding its introduction or establishment in an of the Territories of the United States, but u

to this time he had not had an opportunity doing so. He was still seeking an occasion

that purpose. He condemned, in strong terms, the repeal of the Missouri Compromist, which was recklessly and hurriedly consummated. The

people, in the late elections, have rendered a verdict clear and conclusive for the restoration of the Missouri Compromise, therefore it was the duty of Congress to obey their will. This was the issue in the contest, and not Know

Nothingism, as the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. Ruffin] wrongly supposed. He strong ly condemned Slavery, and earnestly spoke for

he freedom of the negro race.
Mr. FLORENCE, in allusion to Mr. Goo

win's remarks concerning the Anti-Nebrasks triumph in New York, asked how it was that

members of that State who voted for the Nebras ka iniquity, as it was called, were stricken down Mr. HUGHES, by consent, answered the

question, by saying there were four candidates in the field last election, when he was a candidate; but the District was opposed to him, although he was first elected by 800 majority,

voted against the Nebraska bill, thus obeying

while Scott received a majority of 1,100.

he reflects on the views of Northern Ren

atives. Do they mean to pass a law prevent Slavery extending to Kansas and Nebraska

Mr. GOODWIN. Certainly.
Mr. GOODE. And that neither Kansas no

ebraska shall come into the Union as a slav

Mr. GOODWIN. I would vote against it.
Mr. GOODE. Do you represent the majority
of the North? If so, let it be known to the

South, that they may know the issue.

Mr. GIDDINGS, (to Mr. GOODWIN.) Let

say a word. The people of Ohio, by 80,0

Mr. GOODE, (interrupting.) I don't

what majority.
Mr. GIDDINGS, (resuming.) Will swe

every other Territory.

Mr. GOODE, (participating in the excite

nent.) Do it, and sweep me from the House

you can.

Mr. GOODWIN. In the name of Justice and

Right, the people of the North require that Slavery shall be excluded from all the Territo-

ular unture of the Compromise, which forbids Southern men from going into the Territories

and taking their property with them, while Northern men can take theirs. Whence the

stinction?
Mr. GOODWIN denied no right to Southern

enjoyed by Northern men. The former can take with them the same property as the lat-ter can, but the North will exclude Slavery

York or the North to revive the Miss

Mr. LETCHER. That is frank, and fid

Mr. GOODWIN could not speak of the i

ainly was in favor of submitting the question

to understand it; and whenever that time comes let the Union go for whatever it is worth. However, the conservative was regarded as one of the most conservative

ries.
Mr. MAXWELL wished to know the partic

away Slavery from Kansas and

ness to say I am a member of it, I trust I shall never be here, or in any position where confi-dence is reposed in me. He asked Mr. Banks vania its banner is torn, but flying.
Mr. WASHBURNE. What part? Mr. FLORENCE, (proudly.) The first Congressional District. [Laughter.]
Mr. GOODWIN said some time ago he gav nator Wilson is a Know Nothing?

Mr. BANKS replied, "I don't know."
Mr. LETCHER thought that was strange. After further remarks in condemnat the Know Nothings, the Committee rose at 11 o'clock, and the House adjourned. WEDNESDAY EVENING.

The members reassembled at seven o'clock the Committee of the Whole on the state the Union, for the purpose of general debate.

Mr. YATES said that the Nebraska questio was almost the only issue in the late elections in the Northern free States. The result would e trusted, remain a perpetual condemnation of hose who attempt to treat lightly and slight by the sacred compromises made by our fathers. By the result of those elections, Freedom has vindicated herself, and gave politicians to understand the sentiment of liberty and humanity tive majorities. So far as Illinois was concern ed, the anti-Nebraska members of Congress ere elected by seventeen thousand majority.

But for the opinion inculcated that Kansavould never be a slave Territory or State, the ondemnation of the advocates of the Kansas Jebraska act would have been more general carcely three months have passed, before we nd that Slavery has already a hold in Kansas which Territory has a Delegate on this floor, whose sentiments are known to be favorable to making Kansas a slave State. Toward the con-clusion of his remarks he said, if the next Conress shall refuse to restore the Missouri Com romise, he should consider this Government

Mr. GOODRICH addressed the Committee on the subject of the Congressional Emigration Society, of which he is the President. In reply ech of Mr. OLIVER, of Missouri, he said hat, so far as he knew about the emigrant from Massachusetts to Kansas, he had been told that every man who had gone thither from that State did so with a bona fide intention of ecoming a citizen of that Territory. He ther roceeded to defend the principles and purpo es of that society, of which the gentleman [Mr. OLIVER] had spoken as an organization of hire lings, charging the members of it, in substance with having perpetrated a foul enormity against the country. The money of the society, he said was used to send to Kansas such emigrants as were opposed to the introduction of Slavery were opposed to the inducation of the into the same, and in favor of repealing all laws passed, tolerating Slavery in the Territories of the United States. The further object of the

ociety is, to restore the Missouri Co

and to bring back the Government to the prin iples of the Ordinance of 1787. Mr. CAMPBELL was rejoiced that we ar rapidly approaching the last hour of this Congress; the history of which, he feared, will prove to coming ages that we have done more prove to coming ages that we have done more evil than good for our common country. He had looked back on the records of the past, in vain, for any evidence calculated to show that anything has been done to promote the great cause of the country, or that of humanity. He did not propose to recapitulate the acts of this country. When they met here, they found the Treasury full to everflowing. If it is not now Treasury full to everiflowing. If it is not now empty, it soon will be to the last dollar. He predicted that the next Congress will be called on by the Executive of the nation to authorize he issuing of Treasury notes to pay the current expenses of the Government. Among the act of wrong and outrage of the last session, is the repeal of the Missouri Compromise.

In the course of his remarks, he alluded to the controversy, heretofore, between himself and Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, on the subject of the prosperity, respectively, of the States Ohio and of Georgia, involving the question

one description over the other.

Mr. BAILEY, of Georgia, (Mr. CAMPBELI was the settled and fixed purpose of the North to repeal the Fugitive Slave Law, or so modify yielding the floor,) said he regretted this black berry trap-grass discussion between the gentle man from Ohio and his colleague [Mr. STE

Mr. CAMPBELL said he placed the contr versy on a higher ground, namely, Freedon majority of the people of New York to be in favor of restoring the Slavery restriction to Neand Slavery.

Mr. BAILEY remarked, such discriming ions, as to States, were not only odious, but alculated to have a bad effect. He had ght to say he believed the people of Georgia o not sympathize in such a discussion as this Mr. CAMPBELL asked, Do you believe in

e power of Congress to exclude Slavery fro even the sanctity and preservation of the Union will not restrain them? Was the gentleman from New York [Mr. Goodwin] in favor of the Territories?

Mr. BAILEY replied, he did not; and he did not understand his colleague [Mr. Sterness] to believe so.

Mr. CAMPBELL, said he would prove every tention of the North, or Empire State. No doubt, they would be in favor of it. He cer-

Mr. CAMPBELL, said he would prove every cosition which he had assumed on the question of Slavery was endorsed by the gentleman's colleague, [Mr. STEPHENS.]

Mr. BAILEY wished to say, for he had no opinions to conceal, that if his counsel had been pursued with reference to the organization of the Territories, this discussion would of the Territories, this discussion for the first piece, instead of the last, if the people of the North will not see the truth, as it exists in this country.

Mr. CAMPBELL then proceeded to show

from the records that his views on the subject of Slavery are endorsed by those of Mr. Strenens, of Georgia. His hour expired before, as he said, he had got through the first chapter of hisreply; but he gave notice that he should publish his speech at length.

foreign foe, and never will.

Mr. BANKS said that the fact that South

asks me what I should say if the next House of Representatives should send in a bill for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law? I hope they will; and believe they will also require the restoration of the Missouri line, and prohibition of Slavery in the Territories. Ever since I have been in Congress, I have resisted the tacking of measures together; and Senators will bear me out in the statement, that when I have been asked to concur with propositions to introduce neither the Pope of Rome, nor any Council authorized to speak for that church, has ever,

authorized to speak for that church, has ever, under any circumstances, denied the power to control the laity of that church in temporal affairs; and referred to humerous Roman Catholic authorities to support his positions. Mr. KEITT, replying to Mr. BANKS,

Mr. KEITT, replying to Mr. Banks, said that the Pope possesses no power over the political opinions of the Catholics in the United States; and this is shown by the fact that the Catholic population of this country are against Abolitionism. These things the gentleman from Massachusetts has shown.

Mr. BANKS replied, that his remark was directed to one historical point proclaimed by the Roman church, but never denied.

Mr. KEITT. Shall I proscribe the Catholic church because of its religious tenets? It is not for me to fling stones at others. Can I do it because it has been traitorous to the Constitution? The gentleman from Massachusetts says, the members of the Catholic church have repudiated dictation in the particular of Slavery.

ery.

He then alluded to the fact, that while witch

he then alluded to the fact, that while witch-craft prevailed in Massachusetts, the Catholics of Maryland threw out the flag of religious toleration, the only spot where it floated during that time of peril and persecution.

Mr. SOLLERS (interrupting) said his friend should bear in mind that the charter granted to Lord Baltimore was from a Protestant King. It was a limited charter, and during the exist-It was a limited charter, and during the existence of the Provincial Government there was
always a Protestant majority. The question of
religious toleration was never brought as a religious test, except on one memorable occasion.
The Catholics dared not violate the charter
granted by a Protestant King.

Mr. KEITT replied, he had stated the fact as
he had read it in history, and as recorded by

Bancroft, who resides in Boston. It was charter granted by a Protestant King for religious toleration, and was now to be violated by Protestants against Catholics who were true to the charter, and founded cities, and ruled the ommonwealth. The Catholics were true to it: he Protestants false to it.

Mr. SOLLERS said the very instant the Roman Catholics got the ascendency, they tried, by all possible means, to make Maryland a Catholic State.

Mr. J. C. ALLEN asked whether Protestant

Kings did not give charters to New England States without religious toleration? Mr. KEITT. That is true; but I have sta-Mr. KEITT. That is true; but I have stated what is related by the historian. I would ask the gentleman from Massachusetts whether he thinks the Wilmot proviso constitutional?

Mr. BANKS. My opinions are expressed in the speech which the gentleman has cited. As to what I shall do, I will determine when the

future comes.

Mr. SOLLERS. That is right.

Mr. KEITT. Will the gentleman not say he will vote to incorporate in the Fugitive Slave

Law trial by jury?

Mr. BANKS. I shall vote as I think right and proper. I say I am here for Massachu-setts, and not for South Carolina, and I mean to represent Massachusetts faithfully. I shall sail my own ship in the House. If the gentleman puts a negro into it, I will carry him into a free country.

Mr. KEITT. Will you vote for the admis-

sion of Kansas as a slave State?

Mr. BANKS. Just as I may think proper Laughter.]
Mr. SOLLERS, (to Mr. KEITT.) If Kansas

Mr. SOLLERS, (to Mr. Kettt.) If Kansas or Nebraska shall apply to come into the Union as a free State, will you vote for it?

Mr. KEITT. If it meet the requirements of the Constitution I will vote for it, whether free or slave. [Applause.] I want to know whether the gentleman from Massachusetts will do that. I want to know whether the Know Nothings of the North will. [Cries of "Good for Keitt!"] the apologist for Slavery, which he in strong I ask the gentleman from Maryland whether he will say the Know Nothings of the North will so vote?
Mr. SOLLERS. I know nothing, and never

ill know anything. [Laughter.]
Mr. KEITT. Certainly.
Mr. SOLLERS. As to the Native American arty, I will say, without the slightest reserve on, that in all their principles and feelings the are perfectly conservative. While one side is not in favor of Slavery, the other side is not opposed to it. They mean to lay it aside. The Know Nothing party (I disclaim knowing anything) mean to pursue this particular course. [Laughter.] We mean to do what neither the Abolitionists nor the Secessionists of the South can do, namely: preserve the Union of these

Mr. KEITT. The gentleman said we will pre erve the Union.
Mr. SOLLERS. The Know Nothings. may stigmatize that party, but it has a hold on the American people. The very instant the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. Wilson] was lected, he was denounced all over the country.

t was said the Union would be broken up! But what did the Senator say on a late mer rable night of the session? Hear his words: would not say, as my colleague said, I would not restore a fugitive slave to his master; but if the law of Massachusetts will not, I'll help to do it myself." Do you call Senator Wilson a Know Nothing? Be it so. Under the old regime, who was sent to the Senate from sachusetts by the Democratic party? Mr. NER. [Cries of "No!" "No!" "Yes!" "he was elected by the Democrats."] I us tand Mr. SUMNER was sent to the

the Democratic party of that State.

Mr. KEITT would ask, if the recent lette written by Mr. Wilson to the editor of the Amer doan Organ was pronounced so conservative how was it that, last night, every sentiment and line of it was endorsed by the gentleman fro Ohio? [Mr. Giddings.] He said, if the san nuestions had been propounded to him, and lealled on to answer as curtly and comprehe ively, he should have used the very words. Mr, OLIVER, of Missouri. I understood th

gentleman from Maryland to say that this organ-ization will preserve the Union intact.

Mr. SOLLERS. What organization?

Mr. OLIVER. The Know Nothing.

Mr. SOLLERS. I know nothing about it.

Laughter.]
Mr. OLIVER said that the Slavery ques was the only subject which threatened a serious disturbance of the Union. The gentleman alided to Senator Wilson. luded to Senator Wilson, and endorsed ever sentiment of his speech with inexpressible de light. We understand Mr. Burlingame made speech in the presence of Mr. Wilson, in Boo ton, during which he said his voice should neve be hushed, nor his labors cease, until Slaver shall be abolished in the District of Columbia until the Fugitive Slave Law shall be repealed and the Missouri restriction restored, and Slaver excluded from all the Territories of the Unite

esty, and said he had not time to express his sentiments at length, but would simply remark he endorsed, to the fullest extent, every word and syllable uttered by Mr. Burlingame. Do you, Mr. OLIVER asked, endorse that?

Mr. SOLLERS replied, that he was a slaveholder. All knew the question of Slavery is a delicate one. But he regarded it as a curse to any country. Would to God we (Maryland) never had a slave among us. He had never believed that Slavery was right in the abstract and no man should ever force him to avow such and no man should ever force him to avow such an opinion. It was pressed on us in colonial times, and is protected under the Constitution. He would maintain his interest in Slavery at the dagger's point. No man should wrest a slave from him, nor from his neighbor, without taking his heart's blood. Mr. OLIVER reminded the gentleman hi

Mr. SOLLERS replied, he could not or the antecedents of Mr. Wilson. essible delight.

Mr. OLIVER. Do you endorse what the

Mr. SOLLERS. I am a slaveholder.

very in the District of Columbia, or for the thought the more perplexed he became, till Mr. BANKS, Never

he did not say he would act no further with the Democratic party, because of its alliance with avery?
Mr. BANKS. No, sir; I separated from an Administration and the President I assisted

Mr. BANKS. No, sir; I separated from the Administration and the President I assisted to elect, on the questions pending at that time; and I spoke to the people of my own town.

Mr. KEITT. The member is either in favor of those measures, or declines to make the statement. I ask, what is the inevitable inference? He fears that a declaration would injure his Order (the Know Nothing) at the South.

Mr. BANKS. Not at all.

Mr. KEITT. There are two horns of the dilemma. He is is either for or against those measures.

ma. He is is either for or against those measures. Another thing—I speak it regretfully—when I asked the question of the gentleman from Massachusetts, the gentleman from Maryland advised him not to answer; and then the last named said he believed Slavery to be a Mr. SOLLERS. I do. That is my private

pinion. [A Voice. "Publicly express Mr. KEITT. The gentleman from Maryland says they mean to preserve the Union. I would say to him, we have rights guarantied by the Constitution, and rights anterior to the Consti-

Mr. SOLLERS. Will the gentleman do n Mr. SOLLERS. Will the gentleman do me
the justice, while he tells the House that I
declared Slavery to be a curse, to add, I at the
same time said I would defend it with my life,?
Mr. KEITT. I will do that.
Mr. OLIVER asked several other questions

Mr. OLIVER asked several other questions of Mr. Solless, who said, if it had not been for the interference of Abolitionists, Maryland, ere this, would have been a free State. Two-thirds of the people of that State were hostile to Slavery. He represented the largest slaveholding interest in Maryland.

Mr. BOCOCK was surprised to hear the gentlament ask he listened to Mr. Wyrony with

leman say he listened to Mr. Wilson with nexpressible delight. He felt assured, if the tleman had heard all the Senator said, he would not endorse his sentiments.

Mr. SOLLERS replied, he heard Mr. Wilson say what he had never heard uttered by Mr. Sumner, and Mr. Sumner was elected by the Democrats. His (Mr. S.'s) people had sent him

nere to think for them; they should never think for him. He did not believe Slavery to be of divine origin. In further reply to Mr. OLIVER; ne said he made use of the word "curse" in a political sense. He thought Free-Soilism and essionism a curse—in other words, an evil. After further proceedings, the Committee, at twenty minutes past twelve o'clock, rose, and the House adjourned.

ELECTION IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Tuesday, March 13th, elections will be held New Hampshire, for Governor, Legislature, and members of Congress; and the Legislature then elected will have to choose two United States Senators. For the Governorship, there are four candi-

ates-Governor N. B. Baker, Administration James Bell, Whig, Asa Fowler, Free Democrat. Ralph Metcalf, Know Nothing. The first is pro-Nebraska, the other, anti-Nebraska, moderately or decidedly. The candidates for Congress are classified by

the Tribune as follows:

Opposition.
† James Pike.
† Mason W. Tappan.
† Aaron H. Cragin.

* George W. Kittredge & George W. Morrison William P. Wheeler. * Members of the present House. † Anti-Nebraska De-Free Dem. 4 Whig.

We are sorry to see any opposition to Dr. Kittredge. He is put down as an Administration candidate, but cannot be called an Adminstration man. He resisted all the entreaties of thousands. And yet this question has and blandishments of the Administration, during the Nebraska struggle, and fought that now what it was a year ago—whether the are battle straight through on the side of Liberty, of Slavery shall be extended or not. If the without flinching. He stands now, where he stood then—unembarrassed, if we understand sion, Slavery is defeated by this great move the friends of Freedom. If elected, his election | Slavery will have been taken. Let it be will be the triumph of the Anti-Nebraska feeling. We are thus particular in our notice of this lection, as, in a former number of the Era, un-

der a misapprehension of the present position of Mr. Kittredge, we expressed the hope that Anti-Slavery men would not support him.

LITERARY NOTICES

THE WESTMINSTER SHORTER CATECHISM. By Rev. Jam R. Boyd, author of Elements of Rhetoric, &c. New York: M. W. Dodd. 1 vol., pp. 264. For sale by Gray

We have in the greenest remembrance or arly initiation into the "Shorter Catechism. which we thought a great deal too long for uch little folks as the group that collected round the easy chair of our father, as at the close of a Sabbath day, we were called to "say factor of our race, I should say, without hesour Catechism." There we sat to endure the severest of all penances a day of rest could inflict upon a large family of restless boys and at the same time the most useful, that history girls. We got on very well with the questions has cared to preserve." Such is the testimony ander the "first table," as the phrase was, of Adolphus Monod, the eloquent French or duties to God;" but when we had reach preacher of the present day. The noble Paul ed the "second table," or the duties which God requires of man, then we began to give signs of woe, of a loss of memory, inability to hold study. The great work of Conybeare and out to the end; and our replies had to be prompted, word by word, when we reached the try; also, Kitto's volume, devoted to the "Trauquestion, "What is the duty which God reels of Paul;" "The Life and Epistles of Paul;" quires of man?"—which, as it is fitting, is the by Mr. Lewin; Neander's "Planting of the 9th of the 107 questions and answers of this Christian Churches;" "Olshausen on the Ac remarkably Short Catechism. There were no helps in those days either for parent or child, and we have laid awake by the hour, wondering what sort of people those were, called in the us—the life and labors of Paul. And what Catechism mere man's, for the words were so life does the records of the past present, which run together that the impression made was that will bear such scrutiny as that of Paul, the they were tied together as descriptive of a dis-

tinct order of men.

The Shorter Westminster Catechism has fallen into disuse, only because neither parent nor child understood it. This has become a matter of elucidation; and here is the book, which, had it been in our father's hands, in the days are devoted to Paul the youth, Paul the scho of our childhood, we would at this hour have given a hundred times its weight in gold. And yet, with all its incomprehensible words, there at Berea, at Athens, at Corinth, at Ephesus, was enough of the great truths of religion im- Cæsarea, his shipwreck, at Rome, in pris pressed upon our hearts, that we feel ourselves and his death. under the greatest obligations to those giant minds who composed that formula of sound words, and which we regard at this time as the greatest of compends of the Holy Bible, and the best of all confessions of faith.

This little volume, by Mr. Boyd, compiled at

the request of a precious lady now in Heaven, to whom he has dedicated it, has for its aim and end to popularize the Westminster Cate- of the Capitol, waiting for the crown to hism. We have great pleasure in expressing our approval of the plan, and the manner in which it has been perfected. Now that it is done, we can see that it is a method which admits of the greatest variety of styles and methods of illustration. We will briefly state its method. The fourth question is, "What is God?" The reply is that famous answer which was breathed out in the prayer of the young clergyman, who was called upon in the Assembly of the Westminster Divines, at the prayer meeting held for the aid of the Holy Spirit to guide them into a proper definition and answer to this great corner-stone of all religion—
"God is a spirit, infinite, eternal, and unchangeable, in his being, wisdom, power, holiness, justice, goodness, and truth.

To this Heaven-inspired reply, we have, first, an analysis of the truths contained in the answer as given. This is shown by Scripture texts explanatory of each member of the sen-tence. Then there is a familiar exposition of the great fountains of good; and they can only every thought. Then come illustrations from the great four various sources. The anecdote of Simonides, become so, become who, when asked this very question by Hiero, requested time to think, and the more he

more dark and unknown to me;" and other anecdotes, which, when told a child, and in pressed on the memory, cannot but live become the very key-stones of a religious li We hope this work will lead the way to the vival of the Shorter Catechism. If it could

so, if all over this country this Catechism co e made popular, could be taught to the risi generation, one thing we could safely predictionally we have no claims to be a prophet, it the son of a prophet, and that is this: Then would be better thinkers, better men, and capable of saying what they know to be fall inder any pretext whatever; and in one work they, each and all, would know by heart the green ruths of God's word, and knowing this w and respecting his commands, they could ther be, in fact nor in profession, what so man ow are content to profess to be, and we fe with too much truthfulness for their own hon or the good of society, Know Nothings

A JOURNEY THROUGH KANSAS, with Sketches of Nebro C. B. Boynton and T. B. Mason. Cinc Wilstach, Keys, & Co. 1 vol., pp. 216. We have before us an important publicat

which should be in the hands of all persons erested in the settlement of Kansas and oraska. The writers are the Rev. Mr. Boynto and Mr. T. B. Mason, who were appointed, will others, by the "Kansas League" of Cincinna o explore these Territories, particularly Ka sas, and report upon the climate, soil, produ ions, and general resources of the country We have the result of such exploration nquiries. This volume is published in a che form, to be of universal circulation, and is ill trated with a new and neat map of the count

The great problem to be solved is how h o redeem this Territory from the dominion Slavery. That it can be done, and ought to done, is admitted on all hands; but how? must be done by men who have the impu of patriotism, of benevolence, to guide the rather than of plunder and money making There are no mines of gold in Kansas, to sti ulate emigration, but this work (which is wr ten with a precision and clearness that satisfaction every reader that the writers are men of pr tical wisdom and acquaintance with the to of which they treat) shows, that in Kansas all the riches requisite for a wealthy, vigorous agricultural, manufacturing, and mining popul

on. Kansas is a land of springs and stream A glance at the map shows that these cover the eastern division of the Territory with a p work of waters. Good mill-seats abound. deficiency of timber is supplied by the abu dance of limestone, sandstone, and coal; here the Osage orange grows in perfecti from which an impervious hedge is formed third year. Fences are not built, for the O orange is found to be the cheapest, as it i certainly the most beautiful method of enclo It is said, in this work, "The contest for

possession of this Territory will end in giving effectual, if not a decisive blow, to the defect party." We have no doubt of the progress
Freedom, but we do doubt which party is to the day in Kansas. A more vigorous ste and earnest movement must be made by free States, than has yet been made. depressing effect of this new Order of "Kn Nothings" has been a wet blanket on the zea membered, as yet, not one single step has been gained, nor one single point made, in the controversy with the South. For, after Doughface ism had exhausted itself, then arose this new Order, whose only action has been, thus far, divide and nullify all combined and effect resistance to the onward progress of the Slave

ocracy of the South. We hope this volume will be extensively culated, and we commend it heartily to all our eaders.

THE FOOTSTEPS OF PAUL. By the author of "The Wo Brothers. One volume, pp. 416. Sold by Gray & antyne, Washington, D.

"Should any one ask me to name the ma who of all others has been the greatest bene-Howson has been lately reprinted in this counscholar of Gamaliel, the great Apostle of t

Gentiles? This volume is beautifully printed and illu trated. The author has drunk deep of the springs of that piety which Paul opened he refreshing of us Gentiles. The chapte missionary, the traveller, at Rome, in prison

So ends the life of Paul, the Atlas of the Church of Christ. Paul, who bore the heather world upon his shoulders—that Roman Empire, which required seven ages to establish and which this Paul, the Apostle and the pris oner, in one quarter of a century renovate stood calm and unmoved, like the conquer placed upon his brow."

We hope this volume may find its place i every Sunday school library, and in the library ries of all to whom the work of Howson and Conybeare is, from its cost, out of reach. ** TUMANITY IN THE CITY. By the Rev. E. H. Chapin. O

volume, pp. 362. New York: De Witt & Davenpo For saie by Gray & Ballantyne and Taylor & Maur Washington, D. C. This is an eloquent work by one of tho

ifted minds, whose heart is full of earnest wishes for the elevation of the race, and the highest progress of man in social life. Mr. Chapin has written a work fitted for all cities and towns in our country. Every young man should read it. Every father and mother whose children reside in cities, should read in and let the truths and eloquent thoughts sink into their hearts. Cities were styled, by ob Nat. Macon, of North Carolina, become so, by being made pure. Human in the City is the Humanity of the Count Man is the same everywhere. Whether

NO. 42 sons and daughter cities shall beco pride of parents, Purity is not to fices of self-der good actions are we commend Mr. as calculated to e ity everywhere.

PRAYER FOR COLLEGES Tyler, Professor of York: M. W. Dodd. The aim of this appreciation, in th fficacy of prayer. thor deems that ; little. God has man, and any wor

feel their weaknes tle with God, cann THE CLOSET COMPANION For sale by Gray & Any work which thy of his recom book; and that thi edition, is proof the

Ned Lorn. By J. B son. 1 vol., pp. 40 Washington. This is another works, by Mr. Jon of the most popul

FREAKS OF FORTUNE

The subject of eminent worth. Gospel, who drew his teachings. published, and a of a true man. Forei

To the Editor of M. Drouin de l

Berlin, with inscentents to Baron ing him a copy of yet, not made po able to learn that more severe than of in my last let dently decided to ment speedily to with the Wester Prussia, finding sition, is meanw making great pre all the minor St her example. But Affairs of Saxony that the Govern confidence in the p especially as far a altogether opposed to her demand, be her must necessa heavy taxes benea are already groan in appearance, ve

an argument in bel The Swedish pay ception, declare remain neutral. he same opinion energetic measur to meet any emer English mis tory within a fortni M. Neuman, a m sian Chamber, laid ago, a petition from of Mersebourg, pra corporeal punishme dalous petition will the contempt it des

in Prussia, there as pate, with the Eg "the stick is a heav "Nezel min ésemn The above fact remention that the poreal punishmen ains, applicable commissioned office and children, thoug form. This is a di ernment, and show in reality, than the argued, that the A of a great many n ed than the Ger put on par with almost every sold education, and is Austrian Govern subject to its sway civilization than he great portion of the mans, though gen the Prussians.

As a matter of following stateme ulation embraces has 32 bishops, 54 2,107 monks, and people is not very it has very little k word signifies. Romans are the The overthrou a terrible blow many. The Gericause of the Czar zation of the hop friends of that P would conclude real advantage

cerned her power
It was hoped, by
the Czar, among
cal classes of Ge
of Lord Aberdee Parliament, and the cordial relation French Governm posed to be altog rangement with R putting, in reality the Black Sea. is therefore viewed a triumph which corded to the police and hence it is re this monarch, and again becoming the Europe, while re as an enemy to Governments, and One of the ablest danger of disturbin Europe, and the

The Cabinet to have opened courts of the mir Holland and the order to bring aboand all these Sta

same time as stro trality of its mem ditions for the p without disputing posed results of

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sons and daughters whose homes are cast in cities shall become blessings to society, the pride of parents, depends upon their purity. I cannot here forbear noticing the remarkable changes which since 1774 have taken place in the respective views of the Governments of Prussia and Austria in relation to fices of self-denial. And, inasmuch as all puring that year, the fices of self-denial and daughters whose homes are cast in and daughters whose homes are cast in and daughters whose homes are cast in the provided the provided the provided the provided the provided the whole cost of the said service shall be designated by the Postmaster General to establish and put in operation a semi-monthly mail, by sea, from San Francisco to certain points in California, and francisco to certain points in California and Austria in relation to designate the course of the Government of the Cotton.—Brown & Shipley report cotton casifornia and Austria in relation to designate the course of the Cotton.—Brown & Shipley report cotton casifornia and cultivation and course of the Cotton.—Brown & Shipley report cotto

The subject of this memoir was a man of eminent worth. In this region he will long be remembered as a pious, godly minister of the Gospel, who drew large audiences to listen to his teachings. Some of his sermons are here published, and a memoir of the life and labors of a true man.

**

German Confederation of arming its troops, seem to prognosticate that Europe will soon be subject to all the calamities and horrors of a general war. Few persons seem to expect peace from the negotiations going on, or, rather, to be opened at Vienna. Among the belligerent Powers, none,

more severe than that of the 26th ult., spoken of in my last letter. M. de l'Huys seems evidently decided to compel the Prussian Govern-ment speedily to declare whether it will side Western Powers, or fight them. Prussia, finding herself in a very critical po-sition, is meanwhile increasing her forces, and making great preparations for war. Almost all the minor States of Germany are following her example. But the Minister for the Foreign Affairs of Saxony has directed a note to the Saxon Minister at Vienna, in which he declares that the Government of Saxony, having entire confidence in the pacific intentions of the Czar, especially as far as Germany is concerned, is altogether opposed to the views of Austria, and to her demand, because the measure urged by her must necessarily lead to the increase of the heavy taxes beneath which the German people are already groaning. The note in question is, in appearance, very patriotic, and calculated to enlist public favor; still it is, on the whole, an argument in behalf of Russia.

The Swedish papers, without almost any exception, declare that Sweden can no longer remain neutral. The King seems to entertain the same opinion, because he is taking very

the same opinion, because he is taking very energetic measures for keeping his forces ready to meet any emergency that might suddenly

A despatch dated Varna, February 4, says that 30,000 Ottoman troops had landed in Euglish missionaries to leave the Russian territory within a fortnight.

M. Neuman, a member of the second Prussian Chamber, laid before that body, a few days ago, a petition from the Magistracy of the town of Mersebourg, praying for the restoration of corporeal punishment in the army. This scandalous petition will, of course, be treated with the contempt it deserves, still proving that, even in Prussia, there are men who seem to participate, with the Egyptians, in the belief, that "he stick is a heavenly gift, a blessing of God." "Nezel min ésemma éneboat bâraka min Allah."

The above fact reminds me that I ought to mention that the reported abolishment of corporeal punishment in the Austrian army has proved to be untrue. On the contrary, it remains, applicable not only to soldiers and noncommissioned officers, but also to their wives and children thangh in a somewhat mitigated commissioned officers, but also to their wives and children, though in a somewhat mitigated form. This is a disgrace to the Austrian Government, and shows how much less liberal it is, in reality, than that of Prussia. It might be argued, that the Austrian army, being composed of a great many nationalities, much less civil-ized than the Germans generally, cannot yet be put on par with Prussian troops, of whom almost every soldier has received a tolerable education, and is actuated by the sentiment of honor. But the fault rests chiefly with the Austrian Government, that the nationalities subject to its sway have made less progress in civilization than have the Germans. Besides, a great portion of the Austrian soldiers are Germans, though generally not so well educated as

the Prussians.

As a matter of some interest, I will copy the As a matter of some interest, and following statement relative to Rome. Its population embraces about 178,000 persons. It has 32 highors, 54 pastors, 1,243 secular priests, has 32 bishops, 54 pastors, 1,243 secular priests, 2,107 monks, and 1,787 nuns. Still the Roman people is not very religious; and as to morality, it has very little knowledge even of what that word signifies. Next to the Neapolitans, the Romans are the most degraded of the Italian nations.

Romans are the most degraded of the Italian nations.

The overthrow of the Aberdeen Ministry was a terrible blow to the Russian party in Germany. The German papers devoted to the cause of the Czar seem to despair of the realization of the hope, hitherto entertained by the friends of that Prince, that the Western Powers would conclude peace without obtaining any real advantage over Russia, as far as it concerned her power and interest in the Euxilian and Transparent of the cause of the representation of the chard, among the courtiers and sistocratical classes of Germany, that the pacific views of Lord Aberdeen would be sustained by the Parliament, and thus lead to an interruption of the cordial relations between the English and French Governments—the latter being supposed to be altogether opposed to a friendly arrangement with Russia, except upon conditions putting, in reality, an end to her supremacy in the Black Sea. The defeat of Lord Aberdeen is therefore viewed, by the party in question, as a triumph which the English nation has accorded to the policy of the Emperor of France; and hence it is raicing loud claimors against this monarch, and against the danger of France again becoming the arbitress of the destines of Europe, while representing Lord Palmerston as an enemy to the established continental Governments, and as a sool of Napoleon III. One of the ablest members of the Russian party in Germany—a confidential adviser of the King of Prassia, and bearing the illustrious mame of Niebuhr—is openly advocating the danger of disturbing the present order of things in Europe, and the necessity of leaving Russia in the possession of the power and advantages which she possessed anterior to the present war.

The Cabinet of Berlin appears, meanwhile, to have opened secret negotiations with the courts of the minor German States, and with the courts of the minor German States, and with the courts of the minor German States, and with the courts of the minor German States, and with the courts of the minor German States

the mannel, and spaces designed as an important fact, that Nagles are already of Pance of Section 1999, while representing Land of Sections. Frame the allegation Control of the Section 1999, while representing Land of Sections. Frame the state of Sections. Frame the Sections of Sections of Sections. Frame the Sections of Sections of

This is another of those clever and amusing works, by Mr. Jones, which have made him one of the most popular of popular writers of our day.

Memorr and Sermons of Rev. W. J. Armstrong, D. D. Edited by Hollis Read. New York: M. W. Dodd. For sale by Gray & Ballantyne, Washington. 1 vol., pp, 411.

The subject of this memoir was a man of the subject of this memoir was a man of the subject of this memoir was a man of the subject of this memoir was a man of the subject of this memoir was a man of the subject of the

To the Editor of the National Era:

M. Drouin de l'Huys has directed a new note, of the 29th ult., to the French Ambassador at Berlin, with instructions to communicate its contents to Baron Monteuffel, but without handing him a copy of it. Though this note is, as yet, not made public, I have, however, been able to learn that it is couched in terms still more severe than that of the 26th ult., spoken

LATE EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer St. Louis arrived at New York yesterday, bringing dates from Havre to the 14th February, and the steamer Canada arrived at Halifax with London and Liverpool dates to

at Hantax with London and Liverpool dates to the 17th February.

Mr. Soulé returned home in the St. Louis.

Lord John Russell has gone as the Plenipo-tentiary of Great Britain to the Vienna Confer-ence, which was to meet on the 26th ultimo. There had been no change in the condition of affairs in the Crimea. The assault on the

Simpheropol and the environs. General Ulrich, with his guards, set off for the Crimea on the

30th January. that 30,000 Ottoman troops had landed in Eupatoria, and others were on the march for Varna, and would embark as soon as they

DETAILS BY THE CANADA. Severe winter weather prevailed throughout
Europe. Much distress prevailed in Liverpool,
caused by a lack of employment. It is stated
that fifteen thousand operatives are out of work,
one-third of whom were thus idle from the non-

arrival of American shipping.

The Russian Grand Dukes had made a suc-The Russian Grand Dukes had made a successful reconnoissance of the Allied front. The French and English were daily expecting an attack, and the pickets were ordered to be on the alert. The weather was pleasant and warm. In a sortice of the Russians on the 31st, three hundred French were placed hors de combat; in the obscurity, one regiment of the French firing upon another. On the 2d of February, many regiments of the French were held in readiness to repel a night sortic, and the cavalry were under arms all night.

Supplies for the commissariat department

ry were under arms all night.
Supplies for the commissariat department were sufficient in most respects.
Admiral Brouet had telegraphed, that since the 31st, the Russians had recommenced the night sorties, but in every instance had been vigorously repelled.
The Russians had received considerable reinforcements.

orcements.
Full thirteen hundred men, with provisions

bower. He did not wish the subject brought before Congress every session. After a protracted debate, the question was taken on the amendment of the Committee on Finance, which proposed to strike out the following clause of the bill as it came from the House:

"That the proviso contained in the first section of the act entitled 'An act to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, oue thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, approved the twenty-first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, be and the same is hereby repealed: Provided, that Edward K. Collins and his associates shall proceed, with all due diligence, to build another steamship, in accordance with the terms of their contract, and have the same ready for the mails service in two years from and after the passage of this act. And if the said steamship is not ready within the time above mentioned, by reason of any neglect or want of diligence on their part, then the said Edward K. Collins and his associates shall carry the United States mails between New York and Liverpool, from the various amendments of the Senate, most of which, so far as acted upon, were agreed to be ready within the time above mentioned, by reason of any neglect or want of diligence on their part, then the said Edward K. Collins and his associates shall carry the United States mails between New York and Liverpool, from the various amendments of the Senate, most of which, so far as acted upon, were agreed to be ready within the time above mentioned, by reason of any neglect or want of diligence on their part, then the said Edward K. Collins and his associates shall carry the United States mails between New York and Liverpool, from the various amendments of the Senate, most of which, so far as acted upon, were agreed to. Before disposing of all of the amendments, and without reaching the one which proposes to add four regiments to the army, at half-past four c'clock the Committee took a recess until seven o'cl

the expiration of the said two years, every fort-night, free of any charge to the Government, until the new steamship shall have commenced the said mail service."

The vote to strike out was as follows:
YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Brodhead, Butler,
Chase, Dawson, Fessenden, Fitzpatrick, Geyer,
Hunter, Mallory, Mason, Morton, Pratt, Toombs,
Toucey, Wade, and Wells—17.
NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Badger, Benjamin,
Brainerd, Cooper, Douglas, Foot, Gillette,
Gwin, James, Pettit, Rusk, Seward, Shields,
Stuart, Sumner, Thomson of New Jersey,
Walker, Wilson, and Wright—19.
The question having been taken on the other

The question having been taken on the other mendments of the committee, they were all rejected.
Other attempts were made to amend the bill,

proceeded in his speech some minutes, when he gave way, and the further consideration was postponed until to-morrow at twelve o'clock.

And at nine P. M. the Senate adjourned. In the House, after we went to press last week, the House agreed to suspend the rules, to take up the bounty land bill. It gave rise

to take up the bounty land bill. It gave rise to a long discussion, and at last was postponed till Wednesday, at 12 o'clock.

The Indian appropriation bill was acted upon, and laid aside to be reported.

The army appropriation bill was considered, and the House then took a recess till 7 o'clock in the evening, for the purpose of general debate.

In the evening a warm discussion took place,

of which a report is given in another column. Wednesday, February 28, 1855.

The naval discipline bill, from the House, was considered and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote on the re-

or to the swamp lands bill was, after a pro-tracted discussion, rejected.

The Senate then took up the bill making ap-The Senate then took up the bill making appropriation for the transportation of the mails in ocean steamers or otherwise—the question pending at the time of adjournment last evening being the following amendment of Mr. Chase, viz:

"That the proprietors of said line of steamers shall consent to such a modification of the existing contract, that the Postmaster General may advertise for proposals for carrying the

existing contract, that the Postmaster General may advertise for proposals for carrying the mails in suitable ships, of not less than two thousand tons, between the United States and Great Britain, from and after the 31st of December, 1856, when said contract shall cease to be obligatory, the Postmaster General to submit the proposals to Congress at its next session."

Mr. Chase resumed the remarks he com-

Mr. Chase resumed the remarks he commenced last night in support of his amendment, and on the general merits of the question.

The amendment was lost—yeas 16, nays 30. Various amendments were moved, but rejected, and the bill was reported.

Mr. Hunter renewed the amendment reported by the Committee on Finance. This amendment was lost by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Brodhead, Brown, Butler, Cass, Chase, Clay, Dawson, Evans, Fitzpatrick, Hunter, Jones of Tennessee, Mallory, Mason, Morton, Pearce, Pratt, Sebastian, Slidell, Toombs, Toucey, Wade, Wells, and Wilson—24.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Badger, Bayard, Benjamin, Brainerd, Bright, Clayton, Cooper, Douglas, Foot, Gillette, Gwin, James, Jones of Iowa, Pettit, Rusk, Seward, Shields, Stuart, Sumner, Thompson of Kentucky, Thomson of New Jersey, Walker, Weller, and Wright—25.

Mr. Pearce then moved an amendment, in the shape of a proviso, to the following effect:

"That the Collins line agree to such modification of their contract as shall stipulate for the regreent for the

"That the Collins line agree to such modification of their contract as shall stipulate for the payment for the residue of the term of their contract for \$25,000 per trip, instead of \$33,000, and that the Postmaster General be directed to make such modification in the contract."

Mr. Pearce sustained his amendment in a brief speech, when the question was taken, and resulted as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Bright, Brown, Butter Chase, Clay, Dawson, Evans, Fitzpatrick.

resulted as follows:
YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Bright, Brown, Butfler, Chase, Clay, Dawson, Evans, Fitzpatrick,
Geyer, Hunter, Johnson, Jones of Tennessee,
Mallory, Mason, Morton, Pearce, Sebastian, Slidell, Thompson of Kentucky, Toombs, Toucey,
and Wells—23.
NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Badger, Bayard, Benjamin, Brodhead, Cass, Clayton, Cooper, Fessenden, Foot, Gillette, Gwin, James, Jones of
Iowa, Pettit, Seward, Shields, Sumner, Thomson of New Jersey, Wade, Weller, Wilson, and
Wright—25.
The bill was ordered to be read a third time,
and on the question, Shall it pass? the vote
stood—
YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Badger, Bayard, Bell,
Benjamin, Brainerd, Bright, Brown, Cass, Clayton, Cooper, Douglas, Gillette, Gwin, James,
Jones of Iowa, Pettit, Rusk, Seward, Shields,
Stuart, Sumner, Thomson of New Jersey,
Walker, Weller, and Wright—26.
NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Brodhead,
Stuart, Sumner, Thomson of New Jersey,
Walker, Weller, and Wright—26.
NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Brodhead,
Stuart, Johnson, Jones of Tennessee, Mallory,
Mason, Morton, Pratt, Sebastian, Slidell,
Toombs, Toucey, Wade, and Wells—22.
Mr. Douglas desired to introduce a bill to
enable the people of Oregon to form a State;
but Mr. Pearce objected.
The civil and diplomatic bill was reported
just as it came from the House, Mr. Hunter,
chairman of the committee, stating that amendments, if the Senate saw proper, could be incorporated in a supplemental bill.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
The House was chiefly occupied, in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, with

EVENING SESSION.

The Committee of the Whole resumed its session at half-past seven o'clock.

After discussion on preceding amendments, the following was read:

the following was read:

"That there shall be added to the army two regiments of infantry and two regiments of cavalry, organized as in the existing force; and that the officers and men authorized by this act shall be entitled to the same provisions for wounds and disabilities and the same provisions wounds and disabilities, and the same provisions for widows and children, and the same allowances and benefits in every respect, as are allowed to other troops composing the army of the United States. They shall be subject to the rules and articles of war, and the men shall be recruited in the same manner as other troops, and with the same conditions and lim-

This section was further amended in an un This section was further amended in an unessential particular, and was then agreed to.

The next amendment of the Senate, appropropriating a sum of money not exceeding \$2,500,000 to carry into effect the provision for the employment of an additional military force, was also agreed to.

The Committee then rose, and reported its section to the Heure

ction to the House.

Under the operation of the previous question, he action of the Committee was concurred in

upon all amendments upon which no separate vote was asked.

Before the question was taken on those amendments upon which a separate vote was asked, among them that increasing the army, Mr. Breckinridge, by consent, introduced a joint resolution for the relief of Clark Mills which was read three times, and passed. And then, at a quarter to eleven o'clock, the

Friday, March 2, 1855.

SENATE. An act making further provision for the sat sfaction of Virginia land warrants was laid upon the table.

The committee of conference on the Indian The committee of conference on the Indian appropriation bill made a report, which was concurred in, and the bill was passed.

The bounty land bill, as it came from the House amended, was passed.

A resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to settle the claim of Alfred G. Benson, on principles of equity and justice, was laid upon the table.

The judicial reform bill for the District of Calantians and record

The judicial reform bill for the District of Columbia was taken up, amended, and passed.

The civil and diplomatic bill being taken up, the question was upon Mr. Douglas's motion to reconsider the vote by which Mr. Clayton's amendment was rejected.

After much discussion, the motion to reconsider prevailed—yeas 25, nays 19.

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Badger, Bayard, Bell, Benjamin, Brainerd, Bright, Brodhead, Cass, Clayton, Cooper, Fessenden, Foot, Geyer, Houston, James, Jones of Tennessee, Pearce, Pettit, Pratt, Seward, Stuart, Thomson of New Jersey, Weller, and Wright—25.

Nays—Messrs. Adams, Butler, Chase, Clay, Dawson, Dodge of Wisconsin, Evans, Fitzpatrick, Gillette, Hunter, Jones of Iowa, Mallory, Mason, Morton, Slidell, Sumner, Toombs, Wells, and Wilson—19.

The question was then taken on the motion of Mr. Clayton to strike out that part relating to the tariff, and it was agreed to by the following vote:

ing vote:
YEAS-Messrs. Allen, Badger, Bayard, Bell

Benjamin, Brainerd, Bright, Brodhead, Clayton, Cooper, Fessenden, Foot, Geyer, Houston, James, Jones of Tennessee, Pearce, Pettit, Pratt, Seward, Stuart, Wade, Weller, and Wright—24.
NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Butler, Chase, Clay,

Dawson, Evans, Fitzpatrick, Gillette, Hunter, Jones of Iowa, Mallory, Mason, Morton, Sebas-tian, Slidell, Sumner, Toombs, Toucey, Walker, Wells, and Wilson—21.

Mr. Hunter then offered various amendments from the Committee on Finance. Numerous miscellaneous amendments were also offered and adopted, after more or less ex-

planation.

A recess was taken from four until six o'clock, and, on re-assembling in the evening, the fortification bill was taken up and passed.

Several amendments were then made to the civil and diplomatic bill, among them an appropriation of \$250,000 for the Washington aqueduct, which was carried by the following vote:

aqueduct, which was carried by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Badger, Bayard, Bell, Benjamin, Bright, Brodhead, Butler, Chase, Cooper, Dawson, Douglas, Foot, Gwin, Houston, Jones of Iowa, Jones of Tennessee, Mallory, Mason, Pearce, Pratt, Rusk, Seward, Shields, Stuart, Sumner, Walker, Wells, Wilson, and Wright—31.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Brainerd, Evans, Fitzpatrick, Geyer, Gillette, Hunter, Morton, Pettit, Sebastian, Slidell, Thompson of Kentucky, Thomson of New Jersey, Toombs, and Wade—15.

After a protracted session, the Senate adjourned.

rided the whole cost of the said service shall not exceed the sum of \$120,000 per annum; proposals to be issued for that purpose, and the contract given to the lowest bidder.

The House concurred in all of the amendments of the Senate to the emigrant passenger bill.

The House, at twenty minutes to 12 o'clock,

Saturday, March 3, 1855.

SENATE.

The post route bill from the House was passed without amendment.
A second committee of conference was appointed on the army appropriation bill.
Several private bills were passed.
The civil and diplomatic bill was considered, and finally passed, with a very large number of amendments.

and finally passed, with a very large number of amendments.

The naval appropriation bill being taken up, an amendment submitted by Mr. Mallory, providing for the construction of seven sloops of war, was voted down.

Mr. Jones moved an amendment, providing for a contract with Mr. Vanderbilt, for carrying the mails between Liverpool and New York, which was rejected.

On motion of Mr. Seward, an amendment was agreed to containing the usual appropria-

was agreed to, containing the usual appropria-tion to the Collins line, and the bill was then passed.

In the evening session, private bills from the

House were taken up and passed.

A motion having been made in reference to printing a certain document, Mr. Johnson, chair printing a certain document, Mr. Johnson, chairman of the Committee on Printing, in reply to a question, said that the cost of public printing for the last two Congresses had amounted to one and a half millions of dollars, and, with the additional charges for paper, binding, &c., would probably reach two millions.

Territorial bills from the House, for the construction of roads, &c., in Kausas and Nebraska, were passed.

struction of roads, &c., in Kansas and Nebras-ka, were passed.

Mr. Douglas pressed on the Senate the pas-sage of the House bill to enable the People of Oregon to form a State Government. Mr. Brown of Mississippi, and Mr. Wilson of Massa-chusetts, opposed it; and the motion to take it up was laid upon the table.

The committee of conference on the naval appropriation bill reported, recommending the Senate to recede from the amendments making appropriations for the Memphis navy yard, a marine hospital near New Orleans, and for the officers of the Texan navy. The report was officers of the Texan navy. The report was agreed to, and the bill of course passed.

The Senate, after a sharp struggle, agree

to the report of the committee of conference of the civil and diplomatic bill, recommending to recede from its amendments in relation the increase of the salaries of the United State Judges, and compensation to Mr. Marsh and Mr. Pendleton, for extra services as diplomatists, and the bill was then passed.

A vote of thanks to Mr. Bright, the presiding officer of the body, was passed, and the Senate, at 12 o'clock, Sunday noon, was adjourned, after a protracted session of twenty-six hours, part of time having been spent in execut

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. A bill for the removal of obstructions in the Savannah river, appropriating \$161,000, was called up, and passed—yeas 85, nays 50. This seemed to indicate that a series of similar bills vas to follow, but the first motion to take up a was to follow, but the first motion to take up a bill of the same kind subsequently failed.

A second committee of conference was appointed on the army appropriation bill.

Various private bills were passed, from time to time, during the session.

The President's veto of the Collins line

The President's veto of the Collins line appropriation was received by the House with great excitement. Mr. Hunt, of Louisiana, denounced it as tyranny. Mr. Campbell exclaimed, this is a day of revolution.

After many contradictory motions, and a great uproar, the question was at last put, "Shall the bill pass, the objections of the President to the contrary notwithstanding?" The vote steed, been 79 pages 88. See the bill was

not passed. The civil and diplomatic bill, with one hur

dred and thirty-five amendments from the Sen-ate, was next taken up, and considered in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.
Final reports were made from the committees

Final reports were made from the committees of conference on the army and navy appropriation bills, and they were agreed to.

The House continued the consideration of the Senate amendments to the civil and diplomatic bill, excluding all debate, and simply voting upon them, until at last it completed action upon it.

The question was then taken by yeas and navs on concurring in the amendment appronays on concurring in the amendment appro-priating \$250,000 for continuing the work or the Washington aqueduct, and it was determin ed in the affirmative—yeas 83, nays 77.

The amendment of the Committee of the Whole to the amendments of the Senate reduc ing the proposed increase of the salary of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States from \$7,500 to \$6,500, and that of his as-

States from \$1,500 to \$6,000, and that of his associate judges from \$7,000 to \$6,000 was concurred in—yeas 111, nays 38.

The amendment as amended was then agreed to—yeas 111, nays 47.

The House also concurred in the Senate's amendment striking out of the bill the provision for the reduction of the tariff—yeas 86 nays 80 Mr. Stanton, of Tennessee, submitted a reso ution that all bills of a private character on th

private calendar at the close of the present session shall be referred to the Court of Claims; which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to.

The House concurred in the Senate amendments to the bill amendatory of the act to reduce and modify the rates of postage. It requires pre-payment in all cases after the comquires pre-payment in all cases after the com-mencement of the next fiscal year, and author-izes the Postmaster General to require that

quires pre-payment in all cases after the commencement of the next fiscal year, and authorizes the Postmaster General to require that pre-payment be made in postage stamps after the 1st day of January, 1856.

A bill introduced by Mr. Wentworth, of Massachusetts, to exclude insane, idiotic, blind, criminal, or poor persons, of foreign birth, from the United States, was laid upon the table.

[We shall have something to say of this detestably cruel bill hereafter.]

The judiciary reform bill for this District, introduced originally by Mr. May, not commanding the agreement of both Houses, it was at last so modified as merely to provide for the codification of the laws of the District, leaving the question in regard to the reconstruction of the Courts open for the next Congress.

The report of the committee of conference on the civil and diplomatic bill was agreed to, and the bill was passed.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill to prevent the importation of criminals, paupers, insane persons, &c., and a motion was made to lay it upon the table, upon which the yeas and nays were ordered.

While the Clerk was calling the roll, and just as the name of Mr. Benton, of Missouri, was called—he not having been in his seat since midnight—

Mr. Benton appeared just within the bar of the House, at the main entrance, and exclaimed, as the Reporter understood him: I am here, sir. I am not a member of this Congress. I am an ex-member, sir. This is no Congress. I am an ex-member, sir. This is no Congress. I am an ex-member, sir. This is no Congress. I am an ex-member, sir. This is no Congress. I am an ex-member, sir. This is no Congress, the doorkeeper will keep him outside of the bar. [Laughter.]

Mr. Benton retired.

The vote upon laying the bill upon the table resulted—yeas 67, nays 53.

General Rews.

Pennsylvania Senator. Pennsylvania Senator.

The two Houses of the Legislature of Pennsylvania assembled again yesterday in joint convention, for the purpose of electing a United States Senator. Three ballots were had without effecting a choice. The votes did not vary much from those taken a fortnight ago. Of 130 votes cast, Simon Cameron, Know Nothing Democrat, received 65; Chas. S. Buckalew, Democrat, 23; and there were scattering 52. The Convention, after having rejected a motion to adjourn until to-day, agreed by a vote of 66 to 65 to adjourn to the first Tuesday in October next. From Havana.

New York, March 2 .- The steamer Empire New York, March 2:—The steamer Empire reached here late last night, with Havana dates of the 24th ultimo, but embracing nothing important. She brings the California mails transferred from the steamer El Dorado at Havana. Fire at Springfield.

Springfield, Mass., March 2.—A fire occurred here this morning in the brick block of buildings near the railroad depot, owned by Chester W. Chapin, and occupied by Messrs. Greenleaf & Taylor, paper dealers, Brown & Graves, hardware, and Nelson & Elmer, boot and shoe dealers. The loss is estimated at \$10,000, fully insured. Know Nothing Movement.

The solut convention of the Eggshattie Rad on the been able to elect a United States Senator.

Up to the evening of February 8th, there had been forty-four ballots. The forty-fourth ballot resulted as follows: Gwin, 35; Edwards, 34; Roman, 18; Broderick, 11; McCorkle, 31; scattering, 7. Number of votes cast, 108. After

The news from the mines is, that the supply of water still continued scarce.

Speaking of the Indian disturbance in the North, the Yre'a Herald says: "The Indians on the Klamath river, from Happy Camp to the ocean, a distance of about one hundred and fifty miles, including those in Trinity valley, on the Bald Hills and Red Wood creek, numbering in all about one thousand warriors, have taken the war cath. bering in all about one thousand warriors, have taken the war path against the whites, and unless aid is immediately extended, the Klamath river and Trinity valley must be entirely abandoned by the whites. It is thought that the Indians have been preparing for this outbreak for the past two years. The commander of Fort Jones has so few men at the post, that he is unable to render any assistance in this

emergency." The Case of Judge Loring. Boston, March 1 .- A second hearing on the Boston, March 1.—A second hearing on the part of the petitioners for the removal of Judge Loring was held yesterday, before the legislative committee. A large crowd was in attendance. Wendell Phillips, Theodore Parker, and Robert Morris, a colored lawyer, testified under oath to the allegation that Judge Loring hastened the rendition of Burns in an unwarrantable manner. Messrs. Morris and Phillips state that they are counsel for Burns, were refraed an inhey, as counsel for Burns, were refused an interview with him until the day after his arrest.

Mr. Hildreth addressed the committee at length, in behalf of the petitioners. Judge Loring is not represented by counsel, and no response was made to the petitioners. A third hearing of the matter is assigned for Tuesday next.

Anti-Know Nothing Movement. Boston, March 1.—A meeting of the citizens of Salem is called for Saturday evening next, of all those opposed to secret political organizations. The call is signed by three hundred Peabody, Otis P. Lord, N. J. Lord, Asahel Huntington, and other prominent Whigs and

Democrats.

The Know Nothings of New Bedford have nominated George Howland for Mayor. Indiana United States Senator. The Senate and House of the Indiana Legis-

lature cannot agree. February 22d, the former (Dem.) elected Isaac Blackford—the latter, J. G. Marshall, of Madison. The Senate refused to concur. That body may prevent an election; if it does, the recoil will be strong against the Nebraska party. The Republicans have a decided majority in joint convention.

Connecticut Politics. Hartford, Feb. 28 .- The Whig State Convention to-day, at this place, renominated by acclamation the entire State ticket of last year. The Convention passed a series of resolu tions endorsing the American principle, including protection to American industry, and declaring that the repeal of the Missouri Compromise had put an end to all compromises on the Slavery question. Also, expressing a determination to resist, by all constitutional means, mination to resist, by all constitutional means, the admission of any more slave States; denouncing Senator Toucey's course in the United States Senate; condemning the veto of the river and harbor and French spoliation bills; approving the Connecticut prohibition law; and declaring that President Pierce's Administration was entitled to little respect.

Slavery Abolished in Peru-The Battle of La Palma, &c.
Our advices from Valparaiso are to the 15th, and from Callao to the 20th January.

and from Callao to the 20th January.

The Callao News of the 20th says:

"A decree was published a few days since, by order of the Provincial President, General Castilla, giving freedom to all those slaves who had not volunteered to serve in the army of Echineque. The Government pledges itself to pay the owners for their property in five years. Public opinion is divided as to the propriety and justness of the measure.

"The political guillotine has been at work very lively since the accession of Castilla to power, and about two hundred army and navy officials have been called upon to retire to private life."

The News of the 13th says:

The News of the 13th says: "Two Peruvian war steamers were despatched coastwise—one South and the other North—

on Monday night last, to bring back those citizens who were expatriated for their political opinions, by Echineque's Government. Some are in Ecuador, some in Bolivia, and a large number are in Chili." number are in Chili."

Western Navigation—Officer Shot—Mail Detention.

St. Louis, March 1.—There have been no

St. Louis, March 1.—There have been no arrivals here from the Missuri river yet. The Illinois river is still closed, but the Upper Mississippi is open to Alton.

B. F. Brand, the Deputy Marshal of this county, was shot yesterday by Robert O. Blennis, a notorious desperado.

No Eastern mails have reached here for

much other property. Boxes, signs, &c., were scattered. McCoy's Hotel, near the depot, took fire during the night, resulting in considerable

New York, March 6.—The returns show that Ledyard, the Democratic candidate for Mayor, has received a majority of 600 votes.

BALTIMOBE MARKET.

Carefully prepared to Tuesday, March 6, 1865. Flour, Howard Street - \$8.62 @\$0.00
Flour, City Mills - 8.25 @ 0.00
Rye Flour - 5.87 @ 6.00
Corn Meal - 4.25 @ 4.50
Wheat, white - 2.00 @ 2.10
Wheat, red - 1.98 @ 2.06 Rye, Virginia - 1.12 @ Oats, Maryland and Virginia 48 @ Oats, Maryland and Trights
Oats, Pennsylvania
Clover Seed
Timothy Seed
Hay, Timothy
Hay, Clover - 18.00 @21.00 - 12.00 @13.00 Bacon, Shoulders - - - Bacon, Sides - - -Wool, Pulled - - - - - Wool, Fleece, common - - -The steamship "Star of the West" arrived at New York on Sunday night, with \$700,000 in gold, and dates from California to the 9th of February.

The Joint Convention of the Legislature had Butter, Western, in kegs Butter, Roll

scattering, 7. Number of votes cast, 105. Attel several motions and resolutions were voted down, the Convention adjourned to meet the Flour, State brands - - - \$8.62 (@\$8.87 Flour, State brands, extra - 11.25 (@12.00 Flour, State brands, extra - 12.50 (@\$9.50 Flour, State brands, ex · 9.25 @ 9.50 2.20 @ 2.40 . 3.00 @ 3.12 Timothy Seed . . Bacon, Hams - -15.50 @15.75 Pork, Prima . Beef - - - Lard, in barrels Lard, in kegs -8.25 @11.50 30.00 @00.00 0.00 @ 1.25 0.00 @ 1.06

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Leaves from the Tree Igdrasyl.

The leading word having been pronounced to be quite unpronounceable, and its significance quite insignificant to the masses of mankind. But as its beautiful adaptation is seen in its definition,

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a right to set the record straight upon that point. I rose in the Senate on the occasion referred to, I rose in the Senate on the occasion referred to, as will be perfectly well recollected by every Senator present, and put a respectful question to the Senator from Massachusetts. Instead of a reply to my question, he put a question to which I answered, and then I put my question. Instead of replying to that, he again put a question to me. Considering that as an absolute evasion of the question which I put to him, I declined having anything further to say in the declined having anything to an indeclined having anything further to say in the discussion. I was not here submitting to an interrogatory from the gentleman. I put to him a respectful question. He preferred to put one to me instead of answering mime. I yielded and answered; and when I again repeated mine, he continued interrogating me. It was obvious to every Senator present that he evaded an answer severy Senator present that he evaded an answer public officers, holding the commission of the same of the united states is about to grant another of those concessions, which have become habitual here, to the power of Slavery in this Rapublic For the second time.

will pardon me if I suggest that there is an incon trovertible fact which shows that the evasion wa on his part. The record testifies not only that he did not reply, but that I was cut off from replying by the efforts and votes of himself and friends. Let him cannot the Communic the Communication. friends. Let him consult the Congressional Globe, and he will find it all there. I can conceive that it might have been embarrassing to him to reply for had he declined to sustain a bill to carry out the clause in question, it would have been awk-ward, at least, to vindicate the Fugitive Slave Act. And yet there are Senators on this floor who, careless of the flagrant inconsistency, vindicate the exercise of power by Congress under the "fugitive" clause, while their own States at home deny to Congress any power under the associate clause, assume to themselves a complete right to determine the extent of its obligations, and ruthlessly sell into Slavery colored citizens of the North.

Mr. BUTLER. Does the Senator allude to my

State?
Mr. RUSK. No; to mine.
Mr. BUTLER. If he means South Carolina,
will reply to him. This is about the fourth time will reply to him. This is about the fourth time, I think, that the Senator, and his predecessor [Mr. Winthrop] before him, have alluded to the laws of South Carolina. If that be his allusion, I intend to give some facts in relation to the subject, of which I have put myself in possession since Mr. Winthrop formerly brought it here for discussion. If the Senator intends to allude to South Carolina, let him say so.

Mr. SUMNER. I do allude to South Carolina, and also to other Southern States; but expecially

torious in purpose.

Sir, the only crime of these States is, that Lib-And on this motion I ask the yeas and nays.

THE USURPATIONS OF SLAVERY. SPEECH OF WILLIAM H. SEWARD,

SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES, Bill to Protect Officers of the United States.

State, in any capacity—whether as chief justice or justice of the peace, whether as Governor or justice of the peace, whether as Governor or in a period of nearly three months, the brilliant chandelier above our heads is lighted up; the passages and galleries are densely crowded; all the customary force of legislation are laid aside. The multifarious subjects, which have their rise in all parts of this extended country, are suddenly forgotten, in a concentration of feeling upon a single question of intense interest. The day is spent without adjournment. Senators, foregoing their natural relaxation and refreshment, remain in their seats until midnight approaches. Excitement breaks out in every part of the Chamber. Criminations and recriminations, and denunciations of Senators individually, and of Senators by classes, equally of those who have participated in the debate, and of those who have remained silent, grate harshly upon the ear. Such as these were the incidents that heralded the passage of the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850. Such as these attended the abrogation of the Missiouri Compromise in 1854. I know full well that the fall of Constitutional Liberty is as certain to follow these incidents on the sad occasions to which I have referred. And, for aught I know, the teeming gun, which proclaimed those former triumphs of Slavery, is already planted again under the eaves of the Capitol, to celebrate another victory. My course, on this occasion, has been the same as on all former occasions of a like character. I have forborne from engaging in the debate, until near the end of the controversy, that the country may know who it is, and who it is not, that dis-

or justice of the peace, whether as Governor or constable—from any service as a slave-hunter; in prohibiting the volunteer militia of the State, in its organized form, from any such service, the States simply exercise a power under the Constitution, recognised by the Supreme Court of the United States, even while upholding Slavery, in the fatal Price ease by supreme Courts.

For myself, let me say that I look with no pleasure on any possibility of conflict between the State and National jurisdictions; but I trust that, if the interests of Freedom so require, the States will not hesitate. From the beginning of this controversy, I have sought, as I still seek, to awaken another influence, which, without the possibility of conflict, will be mightier than any act of Congress and the sword of the National Government. I mean an enlightened, generous, humane, Christian public opinion, which shall blast with contempt, indignation, and abhorrence, all who, in whatever form, or under whatever name, undertake to be agents in enslaving

rence, all who, in whatever form, or under whatever name, undertake to be agents in enslaving
a fellow-man. Sir, such an opinion you cannot
bind or subdue. Against its subtle, pervasive
influence, your legislation and the decrees of
courts will be powerless. Already in Massachusetts, I am proud to believe, it begins to prevail;
and the Fugitive Act will soon be there a dead
letter.

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THE NATIONAL ERA: WASHINGTON.

THE NATIONAL ERA: WASHINGTON.

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or at least persons maintaining the principles which that Order entertains, to all offices of trust and profit in the United States. Those principles I understand to be, in general, the same which, before the organization of the Know Nothings, passed under the name of Native Americanism. I, sir, have no connection with that Order. I am not no responsibility for its doings, and I have not the least sympathy with its principles or sentiments. I belong to one voluntary Association of men, which has to do with spiritual affairs. It is the Christian Church—that branch of it, all

imperfect though I think it is, which, according to my notions, most nearly retains, in their puri-ty, the instructions of the Gospel. That Association is an open one, which performs all its rites
ad gives all its instructions with publicity, and Founder, to come in and partake of the privileges with which He invested it, and of the blessings which He promises. I belong to one temporal society of men, and that is the political party which, according to my notions, embodies most fully and most truly, although, I confess, as in the other case, very inadequately, the principles of the Declaration of Independence and of the Constitution of the United States. This Association also, of which I have last spoken, is an open one. All its transactions are conducted in the tion also, of which I have last spoken, is an open one. All its transactions are conducted in the broad daylight, and it invites all citizens, and all men who become subjects of the power of this Government, of whatever clime or race or color they may be, to enter into its ranks, to participate in its labors, and to co-operate in maintaining good Government and in advancing the cause of Human Nature. These two Associations, the one resistival and the other temporal are the only

first question which arises is, How does the thing stand now? How has it hitherto stood? Wha

are the powers of the State Courts, and what are their duties? What are the rights of parties in the State Courts? The Constitution of the United States binds together in Federal Union thirty-one States, which, while they remain equal and qualified sovereignties, at the same time con stitute, in the aggregate, another qualified sove-reignty. In so much as the chief business of gov-ernment is to protect the rights of its citizens or subjects, and as the performance of that duty is. under free Governments, assigned to Courts of Justice, and in so much as the citizen is simultaneously the subject of a State Government and to be disloyal to the Union on which all their of the Federal Government, the State Courts and safety depends? Sir, I almost forget my cusinvites every man, in the language of its Divine the United States Courts exercise concurrently tomary toleration, when I see around me men which are brought against persons acting as of-ficers of the Federal Government. The public officers of the United States are, as we all know, numerous, and of many classes—civil, military and naval. They are engaged in executing laws relating to the army, the navy, the customs, the public lands, the post office, the judiciary, and foreign relations. These agents may be called upon to answer by any person who is aggrieved either in the proper Federal Court or in a Court of the State where the grievance happened. A case which will illustrate the subject now occur

to me. Two or three years ago, I successful to me. Two or three years ago, I successfully maintained in the Supreme Court of the United States an action on the case, which had beef brought in a Justice's Court of the State of New York, by a woman, against a postmaster, whe had refused to deliver to her a newspaper, or which the postage which could be rightfully de manded was one cent. The Postmaster pleaded Human Nature. These two Associations, the one spiritual and the other temporal, are the only voluntary Associations to which I now belong, or ever have belonged since I became a man; and, unless I am bereft of reason, they are the only Associations of men to which I shall ever suffer myself to belong. Secret societies, sir! Before I would place my right hand between the hands of other men, in a secret Lodge, Order, Class, or Council, and, bending my knee before them, enter into combination with them for any object, personal or political, good or bad, I would pray to God, that that hand and that knee might be paralyzed, and that I might become an object of the priva and even of the mockery of my fellow men. Swear, sir! I, a man, an American citizen, a and thus defined the law to be, that United States officers are amenable to civil actions in the State tribunals. The law now remains as it was then expounded, and so it has always stood since the establishment of the Constitution itself. It is wise and beneficent, because it surrounds the citizen with a double safeguard against extortion, oppression, and every form of injustice committed by the authority or in the name of the great central Executive Power.

wiser in our judgments in retrospect than in anticipation. I can now see, when the precedent is pleaded to justify a further departure from mong all the rest, and was to be, justify a further departure from mong all the rest, and was to be, justify a further departure from mong all the rest, and was to be, justified and the state of the flower of the

ative of even a larger proportion of the whole wealth of the country—a Representative of your whole Concentrated Commerce—when he finds himself surrounded by men who think that a Being sugar-wrapped, they are pleasant to take; a Being sugar-wrapped, they are pleasant to take; a being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their virtues are once known, the public will no long medicine.

Being sugar-wrapped, they are pleasant to take; a being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their virtues are once known, the public will no long the vegetable of the vege community so numerous and so intelligent, and enjoying such wealth and cherishing such intertheir own homes cluster and entwine themselves with every fibre of their own hearts, and who yet seem to forget that those interests and affections are the offspring of humanity itself, and therefore common to all men, and suppose that it is treason against the country to protest against the oppression of any one of its many and various masses and races.

I warn you, Senators, that you are saving this Union at a fearful cost. This is a Republican Government—the first and only one that has ever been widely and permanently successful. Every man in this country, every man in Christendom, who knows anything of the philosophy

tendom, who knows anything of the philosophy of Government, knows that this Republic has been thus successful, only by reason of the stabil-ity, strength, and greatness, of the individual States. You are saving the Union of those States, is a newly developed necessity for this act of Federal aggrandizement. There is no such new necessity whatever. The Courts of the several necessity whatever. The Courts of the several States have exercised their concurrent jurisdiction over officers and agents of the United States for a period of sixty years, in cases which involved life, liberty, property, commerce, peace, and war, subject to supervision by the supreme tribunal of the Union, and while individual rights have been maintained, the public peace has been everywhere preserved, and the public safety has never received a wound. During all that time, there has never been an agent or applopist of the never received a wound. During all that time, there has never been an agent or apologist of the Federal power, so apprehensive for the public safety as to propose the measure which is now before us. There has never been a time when such a proposition would have been received with favor. There have indeed been discontents, but they have been local and transient. Such discontents are incident to free society everywhere, and they are inevitable here. It is through the working of such discontents, that free communities, acting by constitutional constitutional courts, work out the reformation of errors, the correction of abuses, and the advancement of society. All that has happened is a change of the scene of these discontents, resulting from a change in the geographical direcsulting from a change in the geographical direc-tion which the action of the Federal Government takes. Heretofore, the murmurs of discontent came from the South. Now, the breeze which bears them sets in from the North. When the bears them sets in from the North. When the wind blew from a Southern quarter, the rights of the citizen were not safe without the interposition of the State tribunals. Now, when it comes from an opposite point of the compass, a Senator from Connecticut [Mr. Toucky] requires Congress to prohibit that interposition, and to arm the Federal Government with new and portentous

Mr. President, all this trouble arises out of the Fugitive Slave Law. The transaction in which we are engaged is by no means the first act of a new drama. You began here, in 1793, to extend into the free States, by the exercise of the Federal power, the war of races—the war of the master against the slave. The Fugitive Slave Law which was then passed, became obsolete. Though no great inconvenience was sustained, the pride of the slaveholding power was wounded. In 1850, you paesed a new Fugitive Slave Law, and connected it with measures designed to extend the Territorial jurisdiction of the United States over new regions, without inhibiting Slavery. You were told at that time, as distinctly as you are told to-night, that your new law could not be executed, and would become obsolete for tend the Territorial jurisdiction of the United States over new regions, without inhibiting Slavery. You were told at that time, as distinctly as you are told to-night, that your new law could not be executed, and would become obsolete for the same reasons that the old law had become obsolete; that the failure of the old law had resulted, not from its want of stringency, but from its too great stringency. You were told then, as distinctly as you are now told, that your new law, with all its terrors, would fail, because, like the old law, and more than the old law, it lacked the elements to command the consent and approval of the consciences, the sympathies, and the judgments, of a Free People.

The new law, however, was adopted, in defiance of our protest that it was an act of Federal

The new law, however, was adopted, in defiance of our protest that it was an act of Federal
usurpation, that it virtually suspended the writ
of habeas corpus, that it unconstitutionally denied
a trial by jury, and that it virtually commanded
a judgment of perpetual Slavery to be summarily
rendered, upon ex parte evidence, which the party
accused was not allowed to refute in the due and
ordinary course of the common law. You adopted new and oppressive penalties, in answer to all
these remonstrances; and, under threats and
alarms for the safety of the Union, the Fugitive
Slave Bill received the sanction of the Congress
of the United States, and became a law. That
was the second act. When murmurs and loud
complaints arese, and remonstrances came in
from every side, you resorted to an old and muchabused expedient. You brought all the great
political parties in the United States into a coalition and league to maintain this law, and every
word and letter of it, unimpaired, and to perpetuate it forever. All your other laws, although
they might be beneficent, and protective of human
rights and of human liberty, could be changed,

years to come. You would have done well to have given us a week, or a day, or at least one hour, to prepare ourselves with arguments to distance of the consultation o

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Their power over the above diseases is not ercelled, if equalled, by any other preparation in the
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Possessing great virtues in the rectification of disease
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Wm. Hugems,
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April 1—3taw

IMPORTANT TO MILL OWNERS.

IMPORTANT TO MILL OWNERS.

I AVING received my Letters Patent for an improved method of Dressing Millstones, I am now prepared to furnish Machines to Millers and II will guaranty that any practical Miller can, at the first trial, if he will try, dress a pair of Burs in half the time that he oan do it with the common hand-pick now in une; and that the work done by the machine shall be better than can be done by ine out of ten of the best handlers of the common pick. The machine makes a clean, clear, thread-like mark, and does not brittle up nor break the face of the stons. It can be controlled at the will of the operator, instantly to make the most delicate lick or one with the force of ten pounds, if required. Every practical Miller knows that a stone is only required to be dressed where the proof staff indicates. This can be done by the machine, no matter how brittle or tender, or how close and hard the face or place on the stors may be, the operator can face it down, or teuch as lightly as he pleases. There are three very good ressons for trying them:

First. With fair use, the machine will last twenty years. Second. It is complete within itself, and will not take five minutes, nor cost five cents to try in Third. I give with the machine thirty tools, or pickblades, which will last any two pair of stones, to be dressed twice a week, for two years, and then any good sanith can replace them for twenty-five cents apice.

I have used this machine in my mill for nearly fourteen months, to dress both the face and then any good sanith can replace them for twenty-five cents apice.

I have a medal awarded me for the invention of an ingenious and useful machine for Dressing Millstones, by the Commissioners appointed at the exhibition of the World's Fair, in the Crystal Palace, at New York city, besides flattering certificates from all I have sold the machine to.

Having recently obtained Letters patent, I am now prepared to furnish the machines, and the size of the collar of the spindle. The price of the machine, with

O'Fallon Mills, St. Louis, Missouri.

St. Louis, Missouri, April 25, 1844.

This is to certify that I have been employed in the O'Fallon Mills for the last ten months, as Miller, during which time I have had a fair opportunity of testing Mr. J. G. Shands's Patent Millstone Dresser. I know, by experience with the machine, that the stone may be kept in perfect face, and a fine, even, sharp, grinding dress put on in less time and labor than with hand-picks; besides, it takes very little practice to handle the machine, and any one who has experience enough in milling to know what is required to sharpen the face of a stone for grinding, can very see learn to do a good job with the machine.

June 2—19

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WASH

SHEF WAGE A Tale of Saxon

BY HE The Sheriff, wit Two hours' l

he party into Kendal, at le time specified not above ten pulled up befabove the door suspended from house of entert one of half-a-c who were loung raised the late apartment, wh he accomm occasion of fea It was an are walls, and bar the smoke whice ed chimneys a head in a perer however, was green wreaths ough-cast wal ers adorned th clean white n the upper end or eight men v kid, with roast the landlord of the town, and all small game and partridge, On the entr rose to their fe

best-looking of ond esquire or "What forti the villeyn?"
"Safe eno knight; "but lows told me, gent, clear-hea vised, too, in skilled in the the saddle aga must have a tasted aught a but a beggarly once." And

capped with its the knight, add ments, but ther will go to the st saddled and cap buttery and tap, "Do so, Fitz "but hasten, Jesu half done until hole and under way har you, Fitz Hu present. We must and ten of the best mounted on the pick may tarry with the used, and bring the sumpter horses to-mo
Then, as his officer
his multifarious dutie
flagon of the strong himself into a settle what between the wafter his hard ride the fumes of the h a doze, from which when, half an hour clumsy village serving in their heavy of which, however co were anything but un To supper accord self, two or three of

him at the seizure where another great coming in and out satisfied. It is, however r with the sensual, strained temperame and unknightly Nor the northern tribes, tony and drunken moderation and de notwithstanding his from his somewhat board, though it offer viands and strong At length he ro move in earnest, wh mail coats and the t ous squadron coming notice that he was su. The next momen into the room, with d. "Lances, my Lor "lances and a broad fifty of them coming northward, and some on the outlook report We are surrounded." "Call in the men then; let them cut sh

then; let them cut sh and bring their mace make a stout stand terms at the worst." Time, however, by twos and threes looking gloomy and d was blown clearly with alting, in mass, in fine deep voice was h "What men be the

"What men be the or display banners, in out license of me?"

"It is de Tailleboi nothing to resist. The But, as he spoke, the was heard to the sum "We be Sir Foulle dare lift spear and disour Lord order us."

"Well said, good feerful voice of the old fore, and tell your Locaster is at the door force the King's pearlis men at once, or caster is at the door force the King's pearlis men at once, or caster is my manor of county of Westmorela D'Oilly set his teet ble with his gauntle him," he muttered, "Then, as he received